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Korea Today

PYONGYANG 1 1967

Another "Red Flag" electric locomotive will join the fleet soon

Korea Today

MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Pyongyang

FRONT COVER: New Year is a big holiday for the children, and colourful New Year celebrations are held everywhere. From the early morning many children in their holiday best come to the Children's Palace in Kaesong, where they have a wonderful time playing games and singing and dancing. Merry laughters are heard all day long. On the first day of the year they, free from all worries thanks to the solicitude of the state, renew their resolve to study hard and steel body and mind and become fine workers for the country.

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul

BACK COVER: Winter comes round in the forest

Photo by Maing Eui Sup

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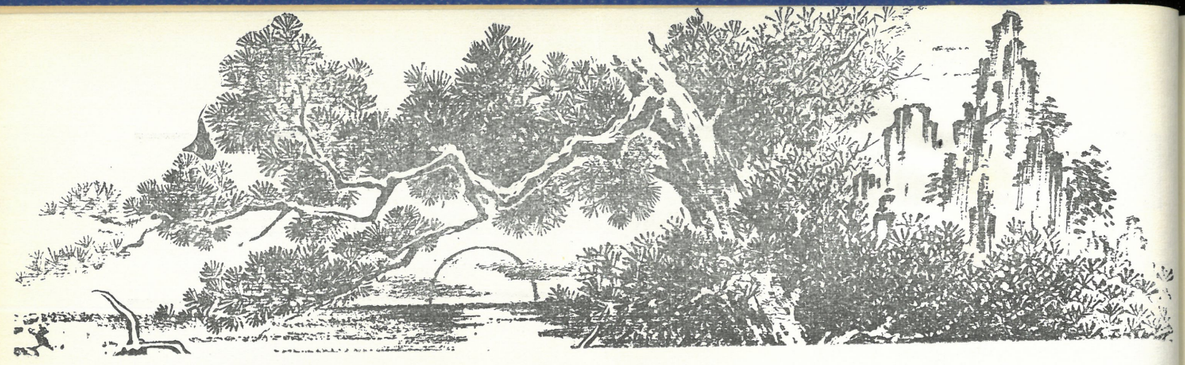


GREETING *the New Year*

THE first sun of the New Year is sparkling on the earth.

On the threshold of the New Year we wish to extend our heartfelt greetings and best wishes to you, our dear readers.

The year 1966 was marked with many eventful changes on the world scene.

The socialist forces of the world were further consolidated and strengthened; the flames of the Asian, African, and Latin American people's fight against imperialism, for national liberation flared up all the more fiercely; and the revolutionary struggle of the broad popular masses headed by the working class in the capitalist countries went ahead all the more militantly.

In the meantime, the political and economic crisis of the imperialist camp went from bad to worse: differences and contradictions among the imperialist powers became more acute, and U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism, was still more isolated and dealt staggering blows everywhere.

The imperialists are desperate in their attempt to find a way out and prolong their existence in face of the growing revolutionary forces of the people. They are continuously suppressing the struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples for national liberation hoping to bolster their tottering colonial rule everywhere in the world and regain their old position. They are resorting to every conceivable unsavoury scheme, open armed intervention, subversion and others, to chain the newly-born independent countries to neo-colonialism.

The American imperialists who have started a war of aggression in Southeast Asia are working like mad to expand it to the whole area of Asia.

Their war of "kill all, burn all, destroy all" in South Vietnam is becoming all the more brutal as days go by and their aggression on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is becoming more savage.

In South Korea the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are ruthlessly suppressing the people. They are inviting the revived militarists of Japan to South Korea and are bent on starting another war in Korea. This, along with the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, constitutes a grave menace to the peace and security of the whole world.

The Korean people are waging a valiant struggle for driving out the U.S. aggressors from South Korea and achieving the country's unification by the Koreans without foreign interference.

They are rendering every material and spiritual assistance to the fighting Vietnamese people. Today the peoples of the world are aiding the Vietnamese people, vehemently denouncing the criminal U.S. aggression in Vientnam.

Greeting the New Year, we wish fresh successes to the peoples of Laos, Congo (Kinshasa), Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, and other Asian and African countries fighting against old and new colonialism and for freedom and national independence, and the peoples of Venezuela, Colombia, and other Latin American countries who have risen up in the struggle against the United States and home dictatorship. And the Korean people express the active support to and firm solidarity with these struggles.

And it is our firm belief that the newly-independent countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America—the countries that have been freed from the yoke of colonialism and are creating a new life—will score greater successes in the struggles for consolidating their independence and for prosperity.

We are grateful to our fraternal peoples and friends for the warm support and encouragement they are extending to us in the struggle for socialist construction and for the country's unification by us allowing no outside interference.

Our people will unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the working classes of all lands, with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are struggling against imperialism and colonialism and with all the progressive people to fight all the more energetically for peace, democracy, national independence, and for the cause of socialism.

When all the peace-loving forces are united firmly and advance resolutely, the imperialist reactionary forces will never be able to escape from the ignominious defeat.

Once again we offer you and your friends our heartwishes for your happiness in the New Year.

Building an Independent Industry

RI CHAN SOON

NORTH Korea has scored great achievements in building an independent industry after the country's liberation in 1945.

By no means it was an easy task, but the successes of the Korean people show that the task can be done if the entire people are united and work diligently, mobilizing all the resources and possibilities in the spirit of self-reliance.

* * *

Korea took over an extremely backward and deformed industry from Japanese imperialism at the time of the latter's surrender.

The Japanese imperialists had occupied Korea for nearly half a century, and they spared no means, however unsavoury it was, to seize Korea's economy. Every obstacle was laid in the path of Korea's national capital, while the land was made a market for Japanese products, and a source of raw materials for Japanese industry. So much so, Korea's machine-building and metal-working industries accounted for only 1.6 per cent of the total industrial output in 1944, the year before Japan's surrender.

Light industry, too, was in a very poor state. The Japanese wrecked even Korea's handicraft.

In pre-liberation Korea its light industry was not much to speak of. Only some food and textile industries. In 1944, North Korea's textile output was just enough to give everyone in North Korea 0.14 metre of fabrics. And even these insignificant industrial facilities were wrecked by the Japanese imperialists when they ran from Korea.

The one-sidedness of Korea's industries was further aggravated because of the territorial division caused by U.S. occupation of South Korea.

* * *

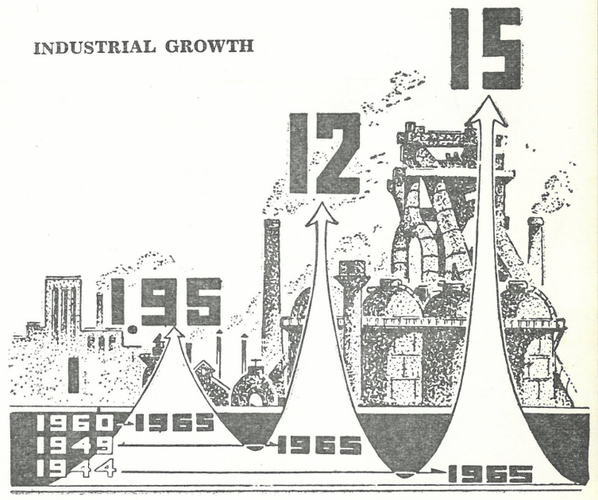
Liberation came to Korea. And the people had to build, among other things, an independent national economy, especially an independent industry, in order to consolidate the political independence of the country and make it prosperous and strong.

If a nation is to build an independent industry, it must remove, first of all, economic foundations of the foreign monopolists and of their hirelings, the comprador capitalists, and the state and people must hold economic arteries. And this was the case with our country. This was the only way for the nation to use the country's immense wealth for industrial construction—the wealth the imperialists had plundered every year as their colonial profit—rapidly develop the economy of the country, and actively mobilize all the energies of the people and potentialities for the acceleration of building a new society.

It was in August 1946, the year after liberation, that the law on nationalization of major industries was adopted. Under this law in North Korea all the factories, railways, communications, banks, etc., formerly owned by the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists, were confiscated and nationalized. Thanks to the nationalization of major industries, over 90 per cent of the entire industry came to belong to the people.

As a result, the cornerstone in building up a national industry was laid. **And if the nation was to have a national industry and ensure its independence, the one-sidedness and colonial features of the economy—the aftermath of imperialist rule—had to be removed. Instead industrial branches answering the country's needs that would grow on raw materials produced at home**

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH



had to be built, and trained personnel had to be had. Korea solved these tasks one by one from the first days after liberation.

In the early days the state laying emphasis on the speedy rehabilitation of the factories and enterprises destroyed by the Japanese when fleeing, directed much efforts to the development of machine-building and light industries, the least developed branches up to then.

The machine-building industry started with the production of machine-parts, and light industry concentrated efforts on turning out daily necessaries.

It was the Government's policy to expand and develop the state-run industry and constantly strengthen its leading role. And, on this basis, the co-operative and private industries were pushed ahead with.

During the peaceful construction period (August 1945-June 1950), the industry of North Korea showed an annual growth of 49.9 per cent on an average, of which the state-run and co-operative industries advanced at a rapid tempo of 61.6 per cent. A great number of factories were rehabilitated, and within five years after liberation, the level of industrial production surpassed that of the Japanese period.

However, our peaceful construction had to be interrupted because of the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges of South Korea.

The three-year Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) devastated the country's economy. The U.S. aggressors dropped eighteen bombs on the average for every one square kilometre to level all cities and even hamlets to the ground. Some 8,700 factories and enterprises were destroyed, particularly nearly all the heavy industrial plants—metal-working and chemical factories and power stations—were made into heaps of ashes. Then light industry and transport too suffered greatly. The material loss of the country was put at 4,200,000,000 won. It destroyed almost everything that our people had rehabilitated and built after liberation. Then there was an acute shortage of food, clothing, and housing when the truce was signed.

Part of the Chullima Nampo Communication Apparatuses Factory

Under such situation, **the state set forth the basic line of the postwar economic construction—the priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture**—in order to successfully build an independent industry and rapidly improve the people's living.

It was a very difficult job to build heavy and light industries at the same time and lay the economic foundation, while rapidly improving the people's livelihood.

However, our working people carried through the line, overcoming all odds.

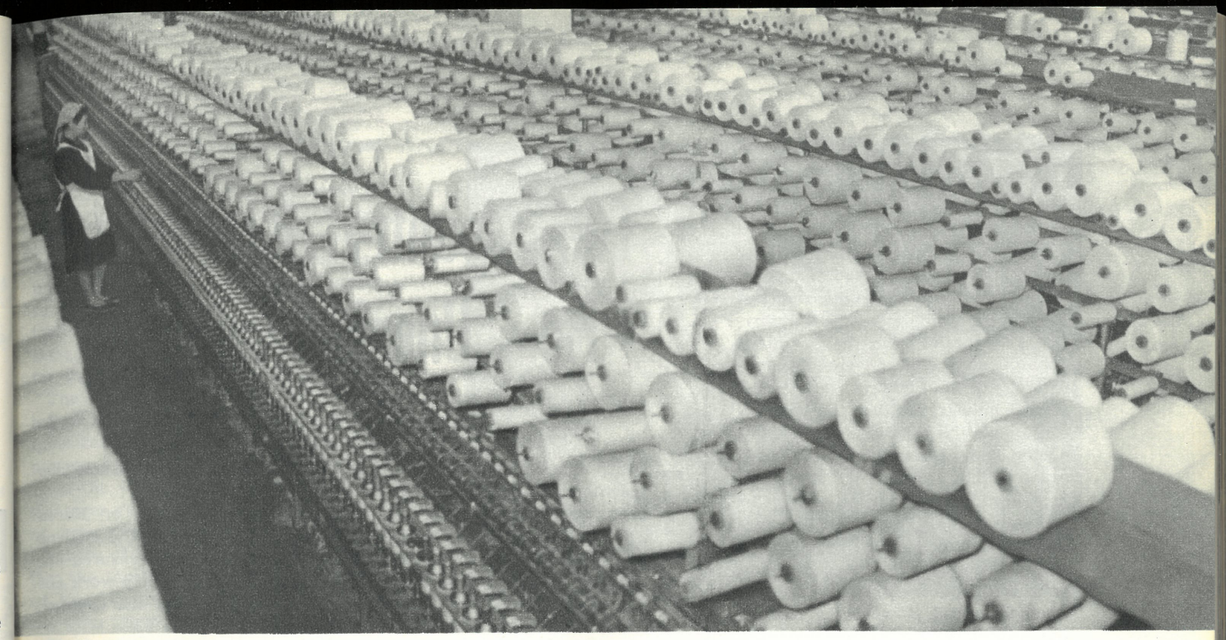
Heavy industry is the basis of an independent national industry. Unless there is a powerful heavy industry, neither light industry nor agriculture can go forward. Consequently the Government directed great efforts to developing heavy industry before all others.

Of the heavy industry build-up Premier Kim Il Sung stated: **"Our Party's line in regard to the building of heavy industry was to create our own basis of heavy industry which is equipped with new techniques, relies mainly on domestic natural resources and the sources of raw materials for their development and meets the demands of our national economy for raw and other materials, fuel, power, machinery and equipment mainly with home products."**

Also the Government took measures for making the best use of what heavy industry there was though it was backward and devastated. To do so, it had to be rebuilt and be equipped with up-to-date techniques, and new branches had to be set up. At the same time, attention was directed to making heavy industry give more aid to light industry and agriculture. Great efforts were made to rapidly develop the machine-building and metal-working industries.

Even in the difficult war days the Government set about building up a modern machine-building industry and, with the end of hostilities, pushed ahead with it on a big scale.

In those days the country was still in want of technique and experience. Under the circumstances, the start was made with making parts and small machines and equipment; the country



The thread twisting shop, Shineuijoo Textile Mill

eventually began to turn out large and precision machines, then all series of equipment for modern factories.

In this way, our machine-building industry has become able to turn out, on its own, machines and equipment needed by all fields of the national economy.

The state also paid profound attention to the rapid growth of ferrous metal and chemical industries and the improvement of their production structures.

In ferrous metal industry which turned out, for the most part, pig iron, the production of steel and structural steel became bigger and the proportion of duplex process goods rose. Thus in 1944, the year before liberation, the proportion of pig iron to steel and steel products was 100:30:22, but the figure changed to 100:88:66 in 1963. The range of steel products, too, greatly expanded.

Chemical industry advanced to play an important role in aiding the growth of agriculture and technical progress of the national economy and putting the country's resources to a better use. In the past our chemical industry leaned on the nitrogenous fertilizer production. But now not only the inorganic chemical industry has been strengthened but also organic chemical industry developed.

As a result, the country is in possession of heavy industry which is developing in an all-round way. In 1944, mining industry accounted for 22.9 per cent of the gross value of output of heavy industry, metallurgical 19.4 per cent, and machine-building and metal-working 2.3 per cent. But in 1965, the figure changed to 4.5 per cent, 10.5 per cent, and 56.7 per cent respectively.

Particularly, as the country braced up for the industry growing on domestic resources, the steel- and iron-making methods of using anthracite abundant in our country were practised more widely, branches turning out various kinds of plastics were newly set up. This relieved the country of an acute problem that it had faced—the problem of securing raw materials for its light industry. Out of the total volume of fibre used in 1965, chemical fibres held 36 per cent.

In building up heavy industry, great attention was directed to the question of mobilizing the creativeness of the people and internal reserves to the maximum and of raising the effectiveness of investments. To this end, rehabilitation and reconstruction, re-equipping, and new construction were ably combined, the order of construction was correctly decided, and investment was made in a concentrated way. "Maximum production and economy" was the slogan of the Five-Year Plan so as to solve the question of fund in the early period of the plan. And it must be added that creativeness and talents of the people were fully exhibited and the vast tasks of the plan were successfully carried out.

In this respect the nation-wide movement for multiplying machine-tools was of weighty significance in carrying through the line of mobilizing all the potentialities to the maximum; machine-tools were made everywhere there were machine-tools. This movement reinforced the foundation of machine-building industry further.

All these measures were of great significance in building up a strong heavy industry with a relatively small amount of funds and in a very short space of time.

Another important phase of building up an independent industry was the question of light industry—the country needed a light industry which could satisfy the people's demands for consumer goods.

In this connection Premier Kim Il Sung said: **"Our**

Party's policy in the production of consumer goods is to develop medium and small-scale local industry factories side by side with large-scale centrally-controlled light industry plants."

And it has been proved that this policy is most suitable to the country. There were hardly any light industry plants to speak of in the country. Consequently, efforts were directed, first of all, to building large-scale central industry so that the country could have the backbone of light industry and eventually a developed, modern light industry. In this way, in a brief space of time after the war, numbers of large-scale light industrial factories came into being, technical equipment was consistently improved, and the production of daily items increased. However, in view of the country's economic situation, it was impossible to build a great number of up-to-date industrial giants at one time. Moreover, with the government-run factories alone, it was impossible to turn out enough daily necessaries and meet satisfactorily the rapidly growing needs of the people. Hence the movement for local factories. And the country started building local factories on an extensive scale as heavy industrial plants and central light industrial factories had come into existence.

In a matter of few months, more than 1,000 medium- and small-size factories mushroomed all over the country.

Now there are more than 2,000 local factories in our country. And these factories account for more than half of the consumer goods produced in the country.

The rapidly progressing local industry spared the country large investments while increasing the volume of consumer goods by utilizing all the reserves in localities, raw materials and idle manpower. At the same time, it must be pointed out that the local industries enabled the Government to spend more fund for heavy industrial construction and development of the national economy.

Now the country being in possession of modern heavy and light industries is in the midst of the all-round technical revolution, and of building up an independent industry equipped with the latest technique.

Along with laying the material

(Continued on page 35)

The Country Knowing No Unemployment

JUNG BYUNG KWANG

THERE is no unemployment in our country. The people are given jobs according to their aptitude and talent.

The Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea prescribes the same and equal rights and obligations of the citizens to work and equal pay for equal work. The right to work is ensured not only by law, but in practice. The working people of our country work not for the exploiters but for themselves and the goodness of the country. And labour is free and creative.

That the country knows no unemployment and the very nature of labour has been changed is attributable to the fact that the sovereignty of the state rests with the people who have become the masters of the country.

When the country was under Japanese imperialist rule, the cities were brimmed with unemployed and semi-unemployed while an increasing number of peasants quit the farms. There were a great number of unemployed when the country was liberated in August 1945. Indeed, in the early post-liberation days the unemployment problem was a matter of public concern.

In North Korea a people's government was set up by the people and a series of democratic reforms were carried out. Under the land reform land was distributed without compensation among the landless and land-hungry tillers. As a result, the peasants were freed from feudal exploitation, and their living standard rose rapidly.

To start their morning shift (at the Kaichun Colliery)

With the Law on Nationalization of Major Industries, factories, enterprises, mines, power stations, railways, communication facilities, and banks were put under ownership by the whole people so that they could be utilized for promoting the people's welfare. At the same time, the labour became a vehicle for building up the people's wellbeing.

The enforcement of the Labour Law led to improvement in working conditions for the workers and office employees and in their living standards. Then the Government took a series of measures for the speedy rehabilitation of industries so as to provide jobs for numbers of unemployed—the industries that the Japanese imperialists had played havoc with when fleeing from Korea after their defeat in the last war.

Playing its role as the organizer of the country's economy, the Government made every effort to remove unemployment and ensure the people the right to work.

A dance number performed by workers of the Moonpyung Smeltery

In a short space of time after liberation, North Korea solved basically the unemployment problem. The number of employees in all branches of the national economy increased rapidly; during 1946 and 1949 the figure rose by 117 per cent (including the employees of the state farms).

As agricultural co-operation was completed and the socialist economy came to hold undivided sway in our country, the question of unemployment ceased to be a social problem.

Agricultural co-operation removed the source of potential unemployment in the countryside. And it was possible for the Government to exercise full control of and allocate in a planned way labour power in all parts of the country including the countryside.

That the working people hold power and the means of production belongs to the people removes all the causes of potential unemployment. Yet, this should not be taken to mean jobs are given to everybody automatically. To this end, there should be economic development and correct labour administration. Only then will there be no more unemployment.

Thanks to the public health measures of the Government after liberation and to the improved cultural and living standards of the people, there has been a rapid increase of population. In 1944, the last year of Japanese colonial rule, the population increased at the rate of 10.5 for every thousand, but the figure rose to 33.1 in 1964. But the country still feels a shortage of labour power as industry and agriculture keep advancing at a remarkably fast pace.

Now of the working population, workers, farmers and clerks make up 86.6 per cent, students 7.2 per cent, and housewives and those on pension 6.2 per cent. Between 1946 and 1964 the number of workers and office employees rose 8 times; the proportion of workers and office employees, and their families to the population grew from 18.7 to 57.3 per cent. In 1953 the ratio of urban population to rural was 17.7:82.3 but it changed to 46.6:53.4 in 1964.

The rapidly advancing industries accompanied naturally a growing number of workers. Between 1954 and 1965 the country's industrial output increased at an annual rate of 28.1 per cent on the average; in 1965 it was 15 times as great as in the pre-liberation year 1944, and 42 times as against that in 1946.

Factories were erected throughout the country along the Government line of developing small and medium local industries in parallel with the central industry—this made it possible to draw idle labour power into production. Between 1946 and 1964 the expanding ranks of workers and rising productive efficiency led to a rise of 12 times in the gross value of production and 10 times in the national income. In 1946 the ratio of industry to agriculture in the gross value of production was 28:72, but the figure changed to 78:22 in 1965. With the rapid development of production, the people's living too remarkably improved.

The real wages of the workers and office employees rose 218 per cent between 1949 and 1964. And the income per family increased by 76 per cent between 1957 and 1964.

The upswing in agricultural production and state assistance made it possible to raise the living standards of the peasants. During the past five years their real income grew 1.5 times on the average.

In Korea the people are the masters of the country, industry and agriculture are growing rapidly, and a popular labour policy is being enforced. The people have no worries about jobs and they lead a stabilized life. Feeling a high sense of honour and pride in their work they are devoting their all to the country's socialist construction.

Ri Eung Won, deputy chief of the shop (center), is discussing with workers about bigger production and better quality of products

A Worker's Pride

RI EUNG WON

Labour Hero, Deputy Chief of Electric Locomotive Shop, Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory

NOT long ago I have been to the rest home in Jooeul hot-springs. On that occasion, too, I took the "Red Flag" electric locomotive engine which our workshop made.

In the train, as is the case always, my thoughts were on the locomotive.

I listened to the rhythm of the engine, I measured with my eyes the changes in speed on different gradients, and I heard its whistles.

Whenever the train was in station for a long stopover rushed to the locomotive to hav chats with the engineers abou the "Red Flag." I felt parts o the engine with my own hands

I just had to it. Why? Becaus I am a new man compared wit what I was before the country' liberation.

When the country was unde Japanese rule I worked in locomotive repair yard, and I repaired many trains. But in those days whatever I did was strictly for earning a living—a meagre one at that. I gave no second thought to the locomotives, coaches, and waggons which I had repaired. My greatest concern was to get more money.

But now the situation has changed with me completely.

With the country's liberation, the Korean people, including myself, became the masters of the country and factories. My work is now for myself as well as for the factory. Public interests go in parallel with the individual's interests.

Up until the year 1961, when our factory produced the first "Red Flag" locomotive engine we had done mainly repair work. Of couse, we had to go through a lot before we turned out the "Red Flag," but we all knew we must do it, and we did it.

Since then many "Red Flag" engines came—the symbol of devotion and enthusiasm of the workers and technicians of our factory who are determined to work for the people's welfare.

That is why I just cannot let it go as another train whenever I see a "Red Flag." Of course, I am not the only one who feels this way.

In our country where the people are the masters and the workers own all the means of production, every man feels great pride in his work and cherishes the fruits of his labour. And in our society every job is noble and valuable because it serves the country and the people.

Enjoying respect and trust of the people, the workers work feeling a high sense of pride in their work.

I love profoundly our society where there is no unemployment and labour is honoured. I will devote my all to wellbeing of the country and people.

NOTES ON ONE'S WORK

On the Eve of Graduation

Jung Suk Yung is writing his graduation thesis. Here he is making necessary tests

JUNG SUK YUNG

Student of the Electric Engineering Faculty, Kimchaik Polytechnical Institute

IN a month I shall be leaving the school and launch into society.

As the graduation day is drawing near, a sense of sadness comes over me when I picture myself saying goodbye to friends with whom I've spent five years and the college. Yet, I cannot help feeling excitement and great expectations over what will greet me in society.

Not long ago I had a talk with an official of the Ministry o Higher Education who visite our Institute. He was here t learn what our—the graduate —wishes were. I told him in de tail what I wanted and he assur ed me that I would be sent as wished.

The commencement day is o hand, but none of us worr about jobs.

In our country there is n unemployment. Every year there is a large number of college graduates, but job is waiting for everyone of them.

If they have any worry, it is that how they could do a better job. As a matter of fact, I too am very anxious if I could be worthy of the solicitude that the country has shown me. But for the country, there would have been no college life and the diploma of engineer for me.

I was born into a poor labourer's family in South Korea. My father died when I was two years old. Since then I had to go through all the tribulations of life. The primary school was all I could go. I wanted to work, but no one wanted me.

I came over to North Korea when I was seventeen. I came alone.

The people's government provided me with an opportunity to learn. I was enrolled in the Pyongyang Institute. In three years I finished the courses of junior and senior middle schools. All these years the Government provided everything for me. Then I entered the Kimchaik Polytechnical Institute. I was given a regular government stipend in addition to textbooks, uniforms, and others. I lived in a fine school dormitory paying nothing.

After the graduation I shall be working at a power station, a lifetime dream of mine. This is why I took electric engineering.

When I go to the power station, I will work and study hard. I want to see the day when we can put the switch on and electricity flows to my village in South Korea where the people do not have electric lights.

How pleased my poor mother would be if she could know of my graduation. But I have no way of letting her know because of the country's division caused by U.S. occupation of South Korea.

I am waiting for the day when the Yankees are driven out from South Korea and the country is reunited— then there will be a grand reunion in my home too. How wonderful it would be! I will devote myself to hastening the arrival of the day, even one day sooner.

AN ASTRONOMICAL CHART

An old astronomical chart is on display in a hall of the Museum of Korean History. The chart is a copy made on paper in 1395 from the original one carved on stone. On the chart are shown 282 constellations and 1,467 stars with admirable accuracy. It testifies to the highly developed astronomy of the time.

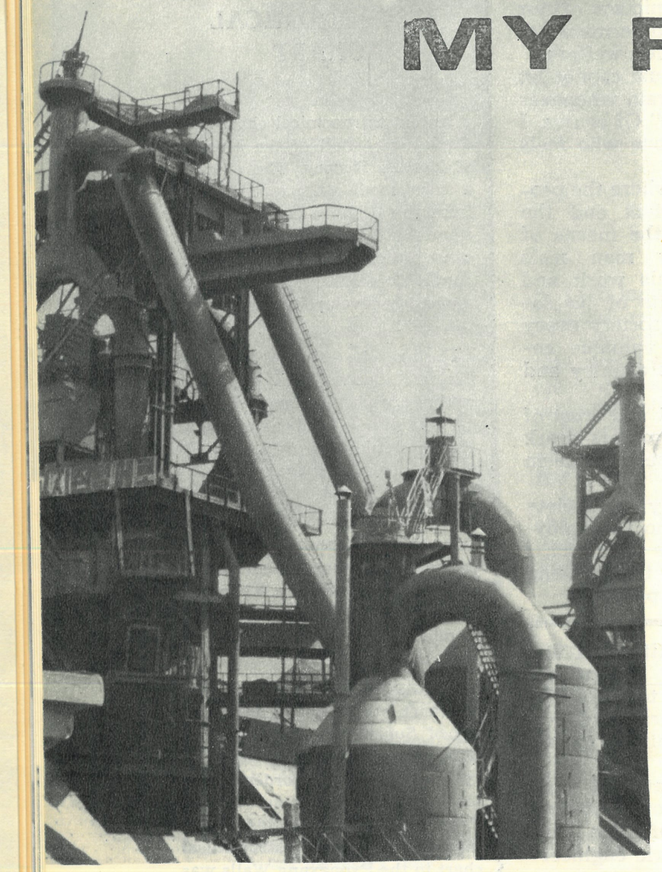
During the Three Kingdoms Period (1st century B.C.—A.D. 7th century), each kingdom maintained its own official astronomers for the study of the heavenly bodies, the offices being Ilja in Kogooryu, Ilkwan in Baikje, and Doctor of Astronomy in Silla.

In the mid-7th century Silla erected Chumsungdai, an astronomical observatory in Kyungjoo, its capital. Chumsungdai is still standing. Then an accurate water-clock appeared in 718.

It was said that the astronomical chart was made by the scholars of Suoonkwan, an astronomical and meteorological observatory, at the King's order. They made it after the one in the Pyongyang Walls. An inscription says that the stone astronomical chart in the Pyongyang Walls was lost in the river in a war, which indicates that the Pyongyang chart dates back still further. The inscription continues to state: "In the present chart the Star 35 Ari appears at the position where the Star 17 (Z) Tau had taken in the evening of the equinox when the original chart was made."

From this, it can be concluded that there was a lapse of considerable time between these two charts.

Today it is established that the equation of precession of the equinoxes is about 50 seconds a year. This places the lost stone astronomical chart being made in 509 in the time of Kogooryu. Again it speaks of the advanced sciences of ancient Korea.



MY FURNACE

RI BYUNG HOON

**Head of the Blast Furnace Shop,
Hwanghai Iron and Steel Works**

MORNING.

I was as usual on my way to the works. In sight came the blast furnaces with their crests shining in the morning sun. An endless stream of waggons loaded with iron ore from various mines were coming in. Every time the view of the iron works impresses me with fresh encouragement. I have spent some thirty years with the blast furnace. Our works is one of the pillars of Korea's industry.

After putting my things in the office, I went to the control room of blast furnace No. 1, where I was told by the young engineer that everything was under control during the night.

Soon there was a bell. It was the teeming hour. The smelters were busy. In a moment a red stream poured out. Every face—team leader Kim Tai Do and smelters Choi Il Sun and Yoo Ki Chan—was lit up with happy smiles. This is the most pleasant moment for the young iron makers. I learned that it was the fourth heat for their shift. Three heats for a shift is already great, now here was their fourth!

Whenever I see the smelters' faces beaming with joy over increased production, I would look back upon the days of the war (June 1950-July 1953) and the postwar period when we rebuilt the furnaces.

I still remember. It was one day in August 1950. I was about to enter my shop when U.S. planes appeared over the works and began to bomb.

Top: One of the blast furnaces at the Hwanghai Iron and Steel Works

←

This is how the works looked when the truce came

After the air raid the furnaces breathed their last. We vowed a revenge.

When Korea was liberated in August 1945, the Japanese wrecked the blast furnaces and other installations of the works before they fled from Korea. Then they had a good laugh, saying, "Million years would not be long enough for Koreans to restore the works." But the workers, now the master of the liberated country, not only had rehabilitated blast furnace No. 1 but increased the output of pig iron 133 per cent over the pre-liberation days. These were the very furnaces the Americans reduced to the ground.

But we were not daunted. We came out to reconstruct the destroyed works when hostilities ended. Following the government policy, open-hearth furnaces and a rolling shop were rehabilitated first so that steel could be made. In 1957 the reconstruction work of blast furnace No. 1 began.

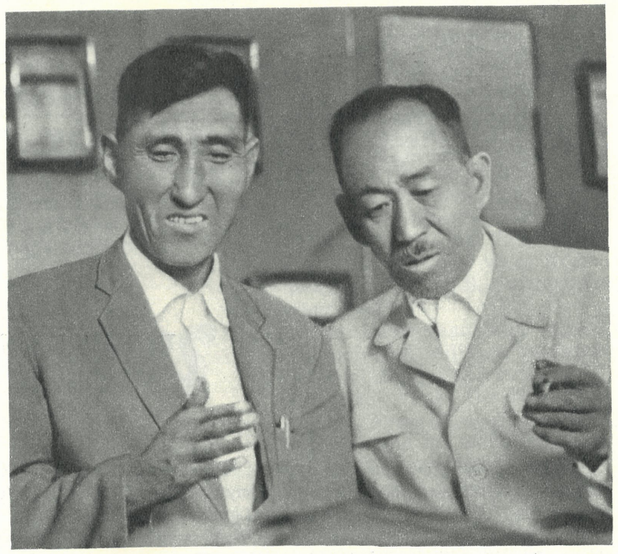
We called it "reconstruction," but in a strict sense it was a "new construction." First of all, 80 per cent of the furnace had been damaged and the new one was to be three times bigger than the old one. On top of it, there was hardly any place from where we could secure equipment and supplies needed in the construction; then we had little experience in undertaking such a large project! But we refused to shrink back. In response to the Party's call for more iron for the overall advancement of the national economy and improvement of the people's living, the workers displayed their zeal and unyielding spirit.

This I must tell. We were then in the midst of assembling the body of the furnace. We were determined to finish the project by May 1, 1958.

Metal workers and welders were busy on the top of the furnace. Among them was Won Do Joong, he was no young fellow. The younger ones coaxed him to go down and work on the ground. But he was adamant. His pertinacious enthusiasm stirred the young fellows to a yet greater labour struggle.

Numberless suggestions and inventions were advanced. Our devotion hurried the completion of the furnace construction and it went into operation in May as expected.

At the commissioning ceremony a veteran smelter



The author (left) having a little chat with a veteran worker

Dal Yong so moved holding me by the hand said, "Look, Byung Hoon! We knocked hell out of the Yankees again. Now we have to work harder to give the country more iron!"

As the Five-Year Plan progressed in full steam, the country needed more iron. It was such a time that we put the furnace into commission. Accordingly, it was an event of great significance for the nation, and the constructors and smelters took great pride in their work.

Three years later, blast furnace No. 2 came into being. In these years iron we produced had gone into tractors, lorries, and excavators. Numerous plants and factories were built, too. We felt once again how worthy our work was and gained more confidence in our own selves.

The hearts of the smelters who just now chalked up a new record—the fourth heat for a shift—are with the furnace which had gone through so many trials. As a matter of fact, every heart connected with the works feels that way. That is why everyone is working for a bigger output; the ferro-coke smelting has been introduced, the consumption of fuel cut down, the heating time shortened, the temperature of preheated air raised by 200 degrees C.

Upholding the Party's slogan, "Iron—king of industry," the workers work diligently and improve their skill to boost the iron output.

On the Bank OF THE RIMJIN RIVER

YOON BOK JIN
Writer

It was one late autumn day last year. I was on the bank of the Rimjin, from where is visible the land of South Korea across the river. The stream flowed as before, but not a soul was to be seen—the river itself is the Military Demarcation Line which has divided the country into north and south for the past twenty-one years.

The dark-blue flow of the river empties itself into the West Sea. In days gone-by, in spring and autumn, the river bustled with fishing boats, and ferries were busy carrying people crossing the river to see their dear ones. Where are all the fishing boats and ferries gone today?

The once peaceful villages across the river, where the sights of rings of smoke from every house chimney warmed up one's heart, are infested with American soldiers, the wolves in human skin. These uninvited guests burnt down the villages and stopped all the ferries.

Our people cannot travel freely in our own land because of the cursed line guarded by U.S. soldiers. With the Rimjin River between them, the brothers living on either side of the river cannot visit each other. Many girls crossed the river as a bride, but their children are nearing twenty before they see their grandparents.

Such is the Military Demarcation Line, a curse to the Korean people. In the far end of the blue sky beyond the mountains to the south is my native place that I left more than 20 years ago. I'm sick for my old home on the Rakdong River.

Whenever I think of my old home, my childhood comes back to me. Lovely flowers were on the hills and birds sang day long. Oh, how joyous were the moonlit nights! Girls were on the swinging, boys wrestled, and we kids played peek-a-boo.

But now my native village is under the blood-stained boots of the Yankees.

When the Japanese Empire was crushed in the second world war in August 1945, the South Korean people too wanted to establish the people's power in order to build a good land like in the North. But their dearest wish could not come true because of U.S. bayonets—Yankee imperialism.

I was tagged always by the police for I demanded the country's independence and freedom of the people in my poems. But I came over to the North. Now I am free—I can sing to my heart's content of my socialist country and happiness of the people. I condemn and indict the invaders.

But there is one thing that I am not free to do. It is that I cannot celebrate the New Year with my parents, nor can I buy my children New Year presents. They are in South Korea. And the news we read and hear of the South is so heart-rending. Our people in South Korea are groaning. They are insulted and humiliated by the Yankees. My aged parents may have died of hunger, calling my name, their only child.

Whenever I see children here growing healthy and studying without any worries, I picture my children in the South. Anger at American imperialism burns in me whenever my mind goes off to my family in South Korea.

But, I am sure my case is not an isolated one. The Yankee soldiers reign supreme in the South. I hear even the beautiful orchards in my village are taken by the U.S. aggressive army. Owing to the plunder by the American imperialists and their running-dogs, the Rakdong plain, my native place and once a granary, has become a famine-stricken district. They say many people have left the village where they lived for generations in search of a living.

But the truth is that such is the picture throughout South Korea. Even the South Korean publications lament that the people are having "the hardest time in the four thousand years."

The South Korean people would not allow for long themselves to be suppressed in this way.

Production in North Korea keeps growing to prepare for the unification day—then there will be much construction in South Korea.

Neither U.S. bayonets nor terrorist rule of its cat's paws can check the South Korean people who are struggling for the country's unification.

On the bank of the Rimjin River bathed in the setting sun I called out:

"Hark, the Rimjin, the river of this land!
Rise and rage!
To bring the day
When ferries will ply
And happy faces of North and South
Will meet again . . . "

This is a story about a father and son who met again after a long separation of 15 years owing to the military demarcation line dividing Korea into North and South.

The son, Bai Man Ki, is an ambulance driver and his father Bai Ik Soo is a railway track repairman.

Their story will bring home the misfortunes the Korean people are undergoing because of the country's division and how earnestly they are aspiring after the country's unification.

AFTER 15 YEARS

HOW IT CAME ABOUT

The family of Bai was very poorly off, living in a dingy hut in an alley in Seoul. There were altogether seven children in the family, Bai and his wife wanted very much to send the children to school like all other parents. But it was out of the question for them to send the children to school. The family could not even feed themselves.

When the Japanese imperialists were driven away from Korea at the end of the last war in August 1945, Bai Ik Soo thought they would have a better life. But soon it was apparent everything he had thought and hoped was only a dream.

Replacing the Japanese imperialists, the U.S. army landed in South Korea. With U.S. occupation, Korea was divided into North and South and the U.S. began to rule South Korea.

Bai Ik Soo was a day labourer as ever, and all his children had to work too—the eldest was a day labourer, the second a car repairman, and the others did shoe-polishing.

Then came June 25, 1950. The U.S. imperialists launched the Korean war which they had long prepared for. On June 28, the third day after the starting of the war, Seoul was liberated by the Korean People's Army. The aggressors dealt heavy blows by the People's Army began to flee to south. Thus the citizens of Seoul tasted the joy of genuine liberation. And the people came out to fight the U.S. imperialists to the last. Among them were Bai's children, too. His second son Man Ki joined the Volunteers and pursued the fleeing enemy southward.

"Father, I know now what the people's government stands for. It is the genuine sovereignty of the Korean people and we can lead a happy life under it. I am in the Korean People's Army, and I am fighting with the U.S. imperialists. For the country's unification we must drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea. I will see you on the Victory Day." This was what Man Ki wrote in his letter addressed to his father from the front.

But the situation was changed. The temporary retreat of the Korean People's Army had to take place and Man Ki came to North Korea with the army. Later he was in Seoul again when the People's Army retook the city. He found his home was vacant and all his family had gone. Maybe they were driven away by the U.S. army? He wondered.

The three-year war ended. But now the military demarcation line divided the land.

In defiance of the denunciation and opposition of the people of Korea and the world, the U.S. imperialists refused to give up their aggressive designs on Korea and keep occupying South Korea.

Thus Man Ki was separated from his family.

IN THE LAND OF DARKNESS

In the war-time Bai's eldest son disappeared somewhere. He left home to evade the military service of the puppet army of Syngman Rhee.

Eventually Bai Ik Soo's family moved to Inchon, a port city on the west coast.

Bai Ik Soo became a longshoreman and his

Bai Ik Soo (foreground) meets his son after 15 years

children shoeshine boys in order to keep the family in one piece. But however hard he worked, he could not support the family. Now they were on the road again. In the end, they settled in Pusan, a port city in the southern part of the country. But it was no better there either.

In all these years the thought of Man Ki, the second boy who had gone to North Korea, was always in Bai Ik Soo's heart. But there was no way for him to go to North Korea.

In 1959, when he heard that his eldest son was in Japan, he crossed the Korean Straits to Japan with his family. But as soon as they arrived in Japan, they were arrested by the Japanese police. Then with the exception of Bai Ik Soo, all his family were deported to South Korea.

As soon as he was told about his father's arrival, the eldest son, a labourer, borrowed money from others and put up a bond for his father. Now Bai Ik Soo was released, but he could not stay long in Japan. He pondered. To go back to South Korea where his family was? But he would be certainly arrested if he returned to South Korea.

By this time the repatriation agreement was concluded and many Koreans were returning to North Korea from Japan in search of a new life. North Korea gave a new hope to him, it was where his Man Ki had gone.

He consulted with his eldest son about the matter. And in the end, he decided to come to North Korea and a year later he boarded the repatriation boat.

A HAPPY REUNION

Of course North Korea was no alien land to him. It was only another part of the country. But it was so different from South Korea. He had been to North Korea some 20 years ago when he was leading a wandering life. But North Korea now was so new. All cities and villages looked different. And the people were leading a good life.

For the first time in his life, Bai Ik Soo was treated in North Korea as a human being. His heart brimmed with gratitude for the countrymen who showed deep concern about him.

The Government gave him a fine house and put him on a monthly pension so that he could spend his remaining years in peace. All this was beyond his expectation. During his whole life he had lived in small rented rooms. But today... How could he afford to do nothing just because the Government granted him a pension?

He determined to do his utmost for the country. Repeatedly he asked the local offices to give him something to do. He said he could do anything—construction, railway, transport, mining. In the end he made them see his way and got a job—a railway track repairman.

In the meantime he did his utmost to locate Man Ki, his son, but in vain.

One day a county people's committee man called on him and in the course of conversation the story of Man Ki came up. The official promised him help, and he exerted all possible efforts to locate Man Ki. He wrote many letters to all parts of the country. At last, he succeeded in finding a clue, then a likely address . . .

It was a never-to-be-forgotten day for Bai Ik Soo when he called on his son. His hand shaking knocked at the door of Man Ki's flat on a street near Pyongyang Railway Station.

Man Ki could hardly believe his eyes. But it was his father. No mistake about that. There was the miraculous meeting with his father after all these years! Man Ki embraced his father. "Father"—his voice choked with tears.

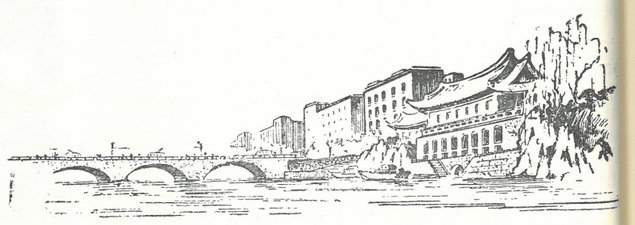
During the Korean war, Man Ki as a soldier of the Korean People's Army fought bravely against the U.S. imperialists. In all battles he knocked off many an American soldier. With his high political consciousness he joined the Workers' Party of Korea in the army.

After his discharge Man Ki devoted himself to the country's socialist construction. He is now an ambulance driver.

The Government decorated him on several occasions. And now he is the father of a boy and two girls. His wife gave a banquet for her father-in-law. Many neighbours came to congratulate them and shared joy with them.

Bai Ik Soo expressed his feeling: "How happy I shall be if I can see all the family now. But some are in South Korea. Here you are leading a happy life, but our people in South Korea and Japan are suffering. The pains of our family are not an isolated case, the same is true of many of our countrymen. One family is divided into North and South and they cannot even write to each other. The U.S. imperialists that stand for splitting Korea are the cause of our misfortunes."

Man Ki added: "That's right. We must drive out the U.S. army from South Korea. Then the country's unification will be hastened and the entire Korean people will lead a good life."



A True Revolutionary Ma Dong Heui

HU HANG JONG

ONE cold December night in 1937 (then Korea was under Japanese imperialist rule) a Korean youth barefooted and in chains was seen being taken away somewhere by Japanese policemen.

He covered a distance of some 12 kilometres before he arrived at a police-box. The policemen tied him to a pillar by the entrance gate, instead of putting him in a lockup. The next morning he was taken to the Kapsan Police Station, where he was put to frightful torture. But all they could get out of him was one and the same answer: "My name is Ma Dong Heui."

A week later he was sent to another police station, this time in Hyesan. To get there the party had to pass by Ma Dong Heui's village. On the way, standing on a pass he paused to have a good look at his village on the right bank of the upper reaches of the Amrok River.

Ma Dong Heui (1912-1938) was born into a poor peasant family in the mountainous district of Korea. His time was marked with the worsening exploitation and persecution of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists. However, the era also saw the rising tide of Marxism-Leninism in Korea and the stepped-up workers' and peasants' movements.

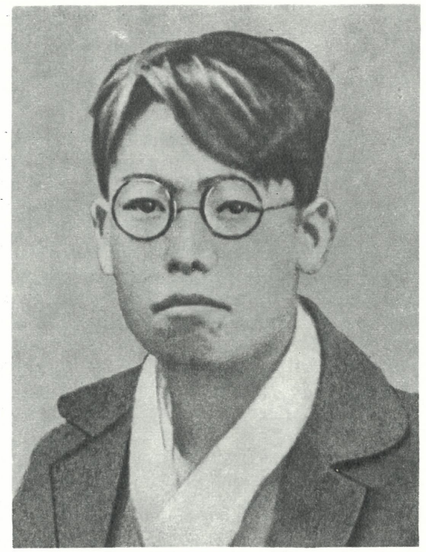
He had to leave the primary school halfway and taught himself to finish the courses of a middle school. He pored over especially books on social science and literature. Gradually he formed a scientific outlook and began to take part in the socialist movement.

He joined a youth league, a secret organization in his village, he was the youngest member. He opened an evening school for those children of the poor families who could not attend the regular school and volunteered to teach them.

The closing years of the twenties and the beginning of the thirties was a period of surging struggle for national liberation in Korea, and a new young, revolutionary generation was growing up rapidly.

Even in the small village in the upper reaches of the Amrok the young people studied hard and discussed about the future of the country. And Ma Dong Heui taught them with love of the country and enmity against the enemy. To this end, he used articles which appeared in the papers.

Before long, he and his comrades decided to enlarge the evening school and set up a regular school. It was their plan to intensify the educational programme for the young people and



Ma Dong Heui

rally the villagers around the school so as to advance the peasant and youth movements.

He raised the fund and negotiated with the Japanese authorities for the permit for the school. The Dongkwang School, a four-year-course school, was the result.

Every evening the young villagers gathered at the new school and heard from Ma Dong Heui about the world developments and the internal situation of the country. He told them about the Japanese colonial policy and the mounting struggle of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism for national liberation. He also propagated his socialist idea.

His efforts were not in vain; the young people began to see what they could not see before. He chose 15 among them to form a special circle and have a closer contact with them. One year later they organized the Anti-Japanese Association, a secret organization. Thanks to his endeavours its membership grew swiftly to embrace some neighbouring villages.

It was around this time that the Japanese organized what they called "Jinheunghoi" in all parts of Korea to promote their colonial rule over the land. And in Ma Dong Heui's village too preparations were made for the Japanese organization.

Now Ma Dong Heui and his comrades had to make the choice. Should they oppose it? If not, what then? They debated on the problem two nights. In the end, Ma Dong Heui proposed that they should join the "Jinheunghoi" and utilize it for the cause of his Anti-Japanese Association.

The Japanese officials were greatly impressed by Ma Dong Heui's "enthusiasm" for their undertaking; so much so they made him the president of "Jinheunghoi." A malicious landlord was an adviser to the body. All major

officers of the society were members of the secret Anti-Japanese Association. Now Ma Dong Heui and his comrades could carry on their work openly through the government-sponsored organization.

Members of the Association led by Ma Dong Heui laid a playground in the village where they held athletic meets often. On those occasions Ma Dong Heui made the opening speeches. To be sure, he generously threw in words that would please the Japanese authorities, but his talks were to imbue the people with patriotism and the anti-Japanese spirit. He was a fluent and forceful speaker. The athletic meets were joyous events for the peasants in this out-of-the-way district and there were always big crowds. The Association members could meet folks from the neighbourhood villages and became acquainted with many patriotic-minded youths. The playground was a place for extending the secret organization, educating the peasants, and propagating anti-Japanese ideology.

Ma Dong Heui saw to it that the Japanese "Jinheunghoi" held theatricals quite often. And he put on the plays that described the fate of the oppressed people.

As the thirties rolled on, the Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle advanced to the stage of armed struggle under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Ma Dong Heui learned that in various parts of Northeast China many guerrilla bases were set up from where a resolute war against Japanese imperialism was waged. And this gave Ma Dong Heui a fresh inspiration and strength.

With unshakable confidence in the country's future, more energetically he carried on his work while seeking the way to establish connections with the partisan units and join them.

In autumn of 1936 the main forces of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced to the Changpai area on the left bank of the upper stream of the Amrok. Eventually Ma Dong Heui was in the army and with other recruits underwent military training. He was particularly good at political study. His analysis of events was always correct and sharp and he would not reconcile himself to any unhealthy theoretical tendency, however slight it may be. His comrades-in-arms called him the theorist.

Having realized that Ma Dong Heui would make not only a good combatant but an excellent political worker, Comrade Kim Il Sung entrusted him with an important task— working in the enemy-occupied areas. It was his mission to co-ordinate the work of the organizations of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland whose task was to lay the mass footing of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the enemy-controlled areas and organize and lead the broad masses of the people to the fight against the Japanese imperialists. Particularly Ma Dong Heui was chosen to go to Korea as a political worker. Such political work was of great significance for the partisan units. Consequently, Comrade Kim Il Sung had dispatched those political and military cadres who had been long trained and tested in the ranks of the guerrilla units.

Though Ma Dong Heui was a fresh recruit, this honourable and important assignment was given to him.

Slipping through the enemy's cordon, he conveyed orders and instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung to those fighters who were on secret missions in the enemy-controlled areas, and collected information and goods for the headquarters in the secret bases. He penetrated into the people and carried on propaganda and helped the work of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland. He had made several trips to the homeland and recruited many patriotic-spirited youths. Once he was in the country he felt how the Japanese guarded the border and distributed hand-bills in villages along the Amrok.

He was a member of the scout and propagandist team when in June 1937 the anti-Japanese partisan units under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung fought a battle in Bochunbo in the northernmost part of Korea. Later he was an underground political worker in the homeland sent by the People's Revolutionary Army.

Through his successful work in the homeland he was known widely among the people. And the police was furious because it seemed nothing they did had any effect on him. When they thought they got on the trace of him, he was back in the secret base; when they gave up the search, he was setting a bomb right under their nose.

The battle on the Chiensanfen Peak fought on June 30, 1937, was the severest one that he took part in. The Japanese imperialists who had been dealt a crushing blow in Bochunbo, sent the punitive force more than 2,000 strong in their hope to recover their fallen prestige.

In the battle Ma Dong Heui belonging to the guard company shot down many enemy soldiers. The enemy suffered over 1,500 casualties and lost a large amount of combat materials before they fled.

When the Japanese started the Sino-Japanese conflict they stepped up the oppression of the Korean people. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army was more active, harassing the enemy's rear and rallying the anti-Japanese forces in the homeland.

Again Ma Dong Heui was sent to the homeland as a member of a team of underground political workers. The group stayed several days in a hill near his native village, carrying on propaganda among the village people. And the people were helpful in every way, materially and spiritually. The group of the political workers returned to their base after successfully fulfilling the mission.

Late in December 1937 Ma Dong Heui crossed again the Amrok to the homeland on a secret mission at a time when Japan's tyranny was most vicious; patriotic-minded people were arrested, brutal tortures were put on them, many revolutionary organizations were wrecked and their cadres caught.

It was his assignment to regroup the wrecked organizations and establish contacts with them. Under the circumstances, his job was very important but risky. The Japanese police was most desperate, which did not make his work any easier. But Ma Dong Heui carried on his assignment overcoming all difficulties. But there was a turncoat and he became a captive of the Japanese.

Ma Dong Heui's mother telling the children about the anti-Japanese fighters

At the Hyesan Police Station every brutal torture—it was said forty-eight different ways! —was committed on him. They wanted to know his work and connections, but in vain. An evil police inspector tried to buy him over with a "release" paper. He said:

"We have decided to let you go free . . . But we can't let you go just like that. You have to give us your words. You sign an oath pledging that you would not resist us again. Right?"

Ma Dong Heui was on his feet in a moment. He picked up the paper and shouted: "Have a good look at me. It's Ma Dong Heui." He tore off the paper and threw them on the face of the police inspector.

In a fret they resorted to another way of brutal torture. They did not allow him to sleep and bound and dipped him in the frozen stream. Every time the prisoner was completely out, the Japanese hoped a word would slip off his mouth unconsciously. Ma Dong Heui himself felt he lapsed into unconsciousness sometimes. And he realized that he was done up in both mental and physical strength. Then he told himself: "If I should become the cause of any loss on the revolution by blurting out the truth in a delirium . . . then it would be serious. I'd rather die than live in disgrace . . . "

One day the police inspector asked him lying half dead: "Do you hear me? We brought in your father. His life too depends on you. Would you write the oath or not?"

Ma Dong Heui staggered to his feet and stepped forward. "Since you want so much to listen to me, I'll tell you. I am a soldier of General Kim Il Sung and a communist, and I don't want to have the same sky over my head with you. I've said I wanted to say, and you won't hear anything more from me." And he bit off his tongue and spat the blood in the police inspector's face.

He was moved into a sick ward. Seeing that he was dying, they let his father see him. Young Ma looked his father in the face and it seemed he was saying something. But he could not be understood. With difficulty his hand gestured to write something. He wanted a pencil! A policeman produced quickly a pencil from his pocket and gave it to Ma Dong Heui, hoping that he would say something useful to them at the last moment.

Ma Dong Heui was motionless for a while with the pencil in his hand, as if he was summoning his strength. At last his hand began to move on the paper his father held out. On the sheet he wrote the letters—"Long live independence of Korea!" Then the hand was stiffened and breath was no longer heard from him.

At the news of the bitter end of Ma Dong Heui his wife and younger sister repressing their tears joined the ranks of the People's Revolutionary Army to take his revenge upon the Japanese imperialists.

Rule of Violence

LAST year, it is to be recalled, a South Korean political party demanded North-South postal service and travel to pave the way for the country's unification.

And it must be added that such demands represented the intensifying wishes of the people in the southern part of our land for unification, putting an end to the division of the country forced upon the Korean people for the past twenty-odd years. Yet, the Pak Jung Hi regime of Seoul put the leaders of that political party behind the bars. According to Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts, these demands run counter to the "national policy" and constitute "acquiescence to North Korea." To punish these people the traitorous Pak regime invoked the notorious "national security law" and "anti-communist law."

This was only one instance of Pak's rule of violence against the opposition parties of the ruling circles. So it is not too difficult to picture how the people are treated.

The Pak Jung Hi clique's suppression and persecution of the people is only getting worse.

In South Korea there are more than 35,000 police, 370,000 agents of the "central intelligence agency," over 320,000 police informers, and more than 20,000 special agents of the puppet "counter intelligence corps." South Korea keeps a large puppet army which is used to suppress the people. The Pak Jung Hi clique is set to increase the number of the police force to 65,000 within the coming three years, nearly twice the present number.

Even the elementary democratic rights of the people are disregarded and all their movements are closely watched. The workers who demand better working and living conditions are persecuted and they cannot engage freely in trade union activity.

Informers and agents are placed in all schools to follow every move and even private life of the students. They do not stop here. Schools cannot have scientific forums, lecture meetings, and other students activities.

A journalist has to stand trial for his article on an aged man who died of hunger; honest newspapermen and writers fall victims to terrorism in the streets in broad daylight. If Pak Jung Hi decides he dislikes any newspaper or magazine, it is banned then and there!

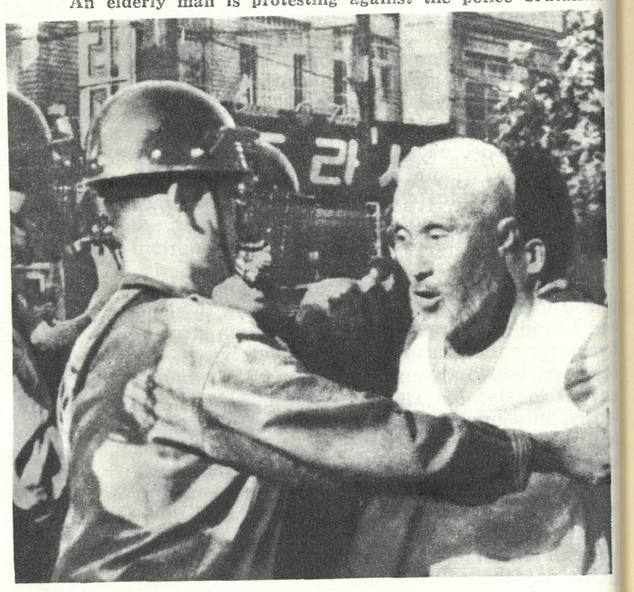
The hysterical cry of anti-communism of the Pak Jung Hi regime is getting worse. And it is not fortuitous for the Pak Jung Hi clique to step up their fascist suppression of the people.

First of all, there will be another set of elections coming up in South Korea—president and the national assembly will be elected.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime which the United States has set up in order to cope with its tottering colonial rule in South Korea, is being isolated from and rejected by the people thanks to its anti-popular, traitorous policy.

Pak Jung Hi, the faithful running dog of U.S. aggression, is bent on arms expansion. Now he is inviting to South Korea even the Japanese militarists. He would leave no stone unturned if it is for chaining South Korea again to colonialism. The anti-popular rule deprived the people of all rights, and the people are shadowed by abject poverty. As a result, there exist sharp political and economic contradictions in South Korea.

An elderly man is protesting against the police brutalities



But the people are fighting in demand of democratic rights and a better living.

South Korea's public opinion is for unification of the country denouncing the traitorous act of the Pak Jung Hi clique who stand against unification as Washington demands.

All this has frightened the Pak Jung Hi clique and they are intensifying their suppressive measures against the people with an eye on the coming elections so that they can prolong their precarious life.

Meanwhile, the Pak Jung Hi clique at Washington's instructions are set to send more South Korean youths to Vietnam to fight the criminal U.S. war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. Such criminal act of the puppet clique is arousing the burning indignation of the South Korean people.

Voices of protest and denunciation are rising among the people, and more men and officers of the puppet army desert to escape the troop dispatch.

Even some political quarters of South Korea are against sending more men to South Vietnam, demanding the recall of troops from South Vietnam.

Such being the situation, the Pak Jung Hi clique are doing everything to silence the people and send more troops as ordered by Washington.

Today the puppet clique of South Korea are trying to justify fascist tyranny with the slogan of "anti-communism."

The hysterical cries of "anti-communism" of Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo of yesterday are in the mouths of the rulers of Washington who are out to conquer all countries, intervene in others' internal affairs, and suppress and exploit the people.

"What did my boy do?" The mother tries to stop the military police of the South Korean puppet army from taking away her boy

Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts following the example of their American masters are wielding a big stick against the people under the criminal slogan of "anti-communism."

This serves to show that Pak Jung Hi is a faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism who will do anything to protect the interests of his masters and his power at the expense of national welfare. It reveals also all the ugly features of U.S. colonial rule and puts American-style "democracy" and "freedom" in the true light. The Pak Jung Hi clique can no longer maintain their position unless they adopt the big stick policy.

Even the opposition conservative parties in South Korea are denouncing the arbitrariness of the Pak Jung Hi clique, branding it as "encroachment upon democracy" and "barbarous iron-fist rule."

As long as the fascist and tyrannical U.S.-Pak rule is allowed to prevail in South Korea, one cannot breathe even the word "unification." Nor can there be democratic rights—freedom of speech, the press, association, and assembly.

An end must be put to the fascist terror rule, the evil consequence of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea, and the U.S. imperialists must be made to withdraw from South Korea at once.

VICTORY on the River Rolli

CHOI MIN CHUL

It was the autumn of 1938.

The guerillas operating in northern Manchuria from their bases in Hsiaoho, Hulin, Paoching and other counties under the command of Comrade Choi Yong Kun, left for distant parts a few days before the Autumn Festival to carry out their respective assignments.

The aim was to pound the enemies who were running rampant that autumn, and to crush their false show of strength, thereby boosting the revolutionary spirits of the Korean and Chinese peoples in those regions.

After the departure of the main body of the guerilla unit, only a section of the Guards Company whose duty was to protect headquarters was left behind at the base near Hsiaosishan of Hsiaoho county. I was among those who remained at the base. We worked busily to finish preparations for the coming winter before the return of the unit which had sallied out to the enemy-ridden area.

One day word came to the headquarters from the guerilla fighters operating in the vicinity of Fuyuan county seat that the hated chief of the general staff of the Japanese "Kanto army" stationed in Manchuria would come in a few days with his staff officers to Hsiaotsaiho, a big concentration village in the basin of the River Rolli.

We were no more than eleven in all, who were remaining at Hsiaosishan of Hsiacho county. But, having received the news, we planned to finish off all of those scoundrels.

According to the information, the chief of the general staff of the "Kanto army" was a consummate villain.

He had distinguished himself in "mopping up" the Righteous Anti-Japanese Volunteer Army of Kore when the Japanese imperialists seized Korea, and i subsequent years in subduing the Korean Independenc Army. Thus, he had gained quite a name among th Japanese imperialist warlords, and was inflated wit self-importance.

When he was appointed chief of the general staff o the "Kanto army," this rogue became bloated with vaulting ambition to perform another distinguishe feat in the "punitive operations" against the guerilla This was why he was now coming all the way t northern Manchuria.

Upon arrival at Fuyuan county seat, it was said, h summoned the commanders of the "punitive force" an the "garrison" and gave them a good dressing-dow for their inactivity, adding boastfully:

"You blockheads, watch and see how I wipe out th guerillas after my present round of on-the-spot inspec tion!"

When we learned who this devil was, we could no contain our towering hatred for him.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun immediately ordered us t take care of him.

Getting ourselves fully prepared for action, we start ed off on horseback early the next morning. Our desti nation was Ssupingtsutze 76 kilometres away fro Hsiaosishan. Though we were going by horse we had t hurry along to get to our destination before dark, fo we had to travel across a rough, trackless country. W rode on and on across mountains and rivers.

After the woods of Hsiaoho county appeared boundless plain of northern Manchuria stretching a far as the eye could see. We still had a long way ahea to get to Ssupingtsutze.

We grew apprehensive lest the bird should have already flown from the Fuyuan county seat. We might possibly let him get away if we were delayed on the way.

We kept digging our spurs into the flanks of our horses, giving free rein to them. Our steeds shot forward like arrows, leaving clouds of dust behind. The fields dropped rapidly behind us.

Yet, I felt as if our steeds were only crawling, though they were running like the wind, their four hoofs hardly touching the ground. The autumnal day of northern Manchuria was fast fading out and a cold wind sprang up. But we, men and horses, were all dripping-wet with sweat. Our throats parched with thirst. Yet no one thought of stopping for rest. We dashed forward like a streak of lightning.

We arrived at a place within about one kilometre of Ssupingtsutze on scheduled time. It was an open country, the fields receding far into the hazy distance. And there in the midst of the plain stood a forest.

We chose this spot because the Japanese scoundrel would have to pass the place on his way back from Hsiaotsaiho, for Ssupingtsutze was located half-way up the River Rolli. Our plan was to lie in ambush and do away with him then and there.

But we did not know exactly in what kind of a boat he had gone up the river. So we hid our horses in the forest, and went right away to Ssupingtsutze that evening in order to make sure once again of how things stood.

There existed only a few lodgings of fishermen engaged in fishery on the River Rolli at the time. We had already established a close contact with them.

They met us joyfully. They pressed our hands hard, saying in unison:

"Here you are! But what happened to you? We have been impatiently waiting for you all day."

They told us indignantly of the outrages of the Japanese imperialist aggressive armymen who robbed them without qualms of the fish they had caught and murdered innocent people without any provocation. They would have liked the guerillas to make a clean sweep of all the enemies as quickly as possible.

Although we tried to dissuade them, they made bread with corn-meal that evening and urged us to take it along with us.

One of them said:

"In the daytime today a motorboat full of Japanese officers on board went upstream."

"About what time was that?" we asked.

"Just after the lunch time. By bawling and squalling, they forced us to remove all the stakes planted in the river to support our fishing-nets. When I came close to the motorboat, I saw there was a big bug among them. Some time ago I heard from a person in confidence that the top brass was laying a scheme to 'mop up' the guerillas."

"H'm, we'll see who does the mopping up. Probably the devil does not know who we are," I rejoined.

The fisherman went on to say indignantly:

"It really would be a good thing if they were all finished off, those devils who torment innocent folks."

"Don't worry," I assured him. "That is why we are here."

Upon returning from the fishing ground, we reported all this to Comrade Choi Yong Kun. For a while, he remained silent, deep in thought; he always acted with still greater composure and calmness whenever an important and urgent matter cropped up.

Then, finally, he called us all together and said:

"Comrades, I think it is best that we take up our position by the riverside this very night. Let us wait there for those villains till they come down the river."

Upon receiving our duties, we set off immediately.

The River Rolli, a tributary of the Ussuri, flowed through a vast plain and no mountain was in sight on either side of it. Its shores were miry for some distance back. Along this river ran a highway leading from Fuyuan county seat to Hsiaotsaiho, then to Paoching. In this plain it was not easy to assail the enemies. Moreover, we had to gallop by horse more than 100 kilometres at least after hitting the enemies. But we pledged ourselves to do away with the scoundrel at all costs.

The position we took up was on a hummock by the riverside about one kilometre away from the fishing ground, and it was a vantage-ground from the tactical standpoint.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun knew the lie of the whole region like the palm of his hand. He knew exactly where to mount the machine gun and where to deploy riflemen in view of the lay of the hillock, and could closely gauge how many metres it was to the middle of the river from there.

He personally led us to the hillock and indicated us where to dig foxholes.

We set up a machine-gun emplacement on the hillside. It was manned by three men, Comrades Kang Sang Ho and Ryoo Eung Sam and myself. A little way off on both flanks of it were posted Comrade Pak Woo Sup and the Chinese comrade Su Kwi-ting each. The rest divided in two groups and went into ambuscade

by the highways leading to Fuyuan county seat and to Hsiaotsaiho to look out for the enemies.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun and his adjutant Comrade Han Chang Duk remained at the command post.

After digging our position, we waited for daybreak. We were so excited and strained that the night seemed to be dragging out endlessly. Our bodies grew all damp. With the approach of dawn, the wind became raw and chilly. But we did not stir and kept sharp watch around, straining every nerve so as not to miss the slightest signs.

The sun rose.

We waited impatiently, expecting the enemies to appear at any moment. Noon came and not a shadow of the enemy appeared. Only the grass swayed in the autumnal wind and flocks of wild-geese flew across the sky now and then.

"What's happened to those devils?" a comrade growled. "My fingers are itching to pull the trigger . . ."

"Damn those cursed rats! I'm simply losing patience," said another.

We waited impatiently, clutching our guns.

At about three in the afternoon, there came the sound of a motorboat from afar. Our eyes were drawn to the direction of the sound. The sound grew louder and louder. We detected far in the distance, between poplars, a blue motorboat coming down, gleaming in the sun.

"Here they come, the devils," we cried under our breath.

The appearance of the enemies for whom we had been waiting with such a hostility made us still more tense; we turned our caps round with the peaks to the back, and rubbed our hands and clutched our guns. The enemies were in the best of moods, even firing their rifles at wild-ducks.

The motorboat came nearer and nearer. We could see that four heavy machine guns and six light machine guns were mounted on the boat whose deck was crowded with Japanese officers. There was even an antenna stretched above it. The enemies were standing talking among themselves with a haughty air; some were scanning the shore through field glasses.

As we learned later from the captain of the motorboat, when the chief of the general staff of the "Kanto army" was leaving Hsiaotsaiho, the commander of the puppet Manchurian army unit stationed there suggested that he should be escorted on his way back to Fuyuan. At this, the haughty villain gave him a fierce scowl and barked:

"You son of a bitch, don't you know the spirit of the Japanese? Who do you think I am? No communist army dared cross my way when I was coming up. Have done with your silly babbling, you fool."

True, he had gone upstream without any mishap, but that did not signify he would be safe coming down. The pot-bellied villain, however, did not suspect anything; he stood barking out orders to his staff officers anticipating the "Honours" that would be his after performing new feats.

The river was meandering and though sailing full steam the motorboat seemed to be moving at snail-pace. Camouflaged with grass, we kept watching the approaching enemies. The dead tranquility of the whole deserted place was broken only by the sound of the motorboat. Nothing seemed even to stir.

When the enemies came nearer still, Comrade Su Kwi-ting insisted upon opening fire, unable to bear any more. We were aware that in case of emergency we needed more composure, so we admonished each other not to be hasty but to wait with patience till the boat was quite close.

At last the boat rounded the bend in front of us. Now we could distinguish the bushy-bearded faces and white teeth of the enemies who were chattering on the deck of the boat.

"Here come the sworn enemies who are sucking the blood of our parents and brothers . . . "

We all put our forefingers on the triggers. The lull before a storm.

The motorboat was speeding towards us—60 metres. 50 metres . . . 30 metres.

The signal for firing went up. We swept the bundle of grass from the muzzle of the machine gun and pumped bullets into the enemies. Instantly the silence was broken by the clatter of guns.

To the enemies our attack was a bolt from the blue, they fell in heaps on the deck before they knew what was happening. One disk ran out in a jiffy, and new ones were fed one after another. I kept pressing the trigger.

Panic-stricken, the enemies plunged the motor boat hastily into the opposite bank of the river.

But it was no use; our bullets hit the mark, for the river was narrow. We kept on firing.

Those who were still alive scuttled about the narrow deck like frightened chickens. There was scarcely any return fire.

Our aim was to finish them off to the last man, even those hiding in the cabin. Determined to avenge the murder of our parents and brothers on those villains, we fired without a letup, replacing the disks one after another, till the side of the boat was riddled. Comrade Su Kwi-ting was almost dancing for joy.

There was now no one standing on the deck. We stopped firing. A dead silence fell over the whole place. The next step was to go on board and search.

We heard low murmuring voices coming from inside the boat. A few of them were evidently still alive.

We calmly watched the boat. Disconnected words were wafted towards us on the wind, but we could make nothing of them.

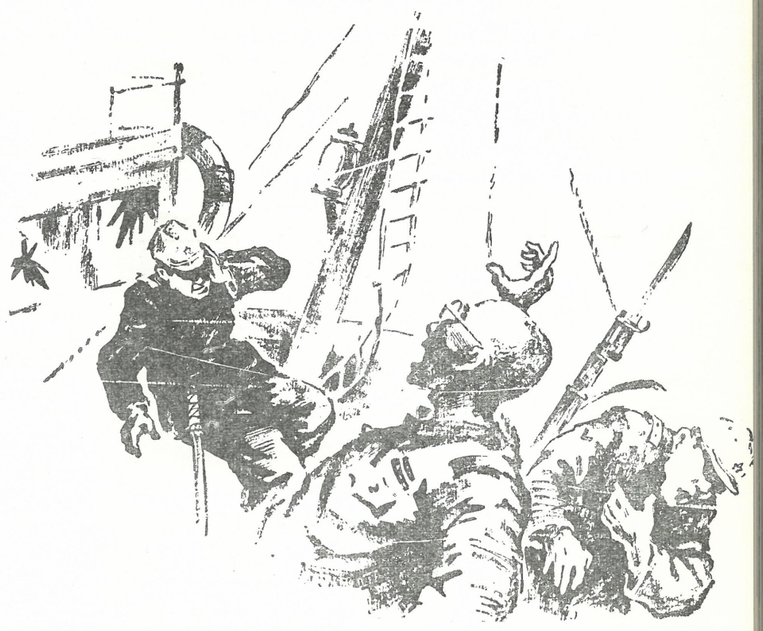
After a short while, a man in a black uniform, different from the uniform of a Japanese officer, came out on the deck and called out in a trembling voice:

"I am the captain of this boat. They are all dead now, so you may come over . . . quickly . . . "

Then, he bent over the railing and dipped up water with his hand and threw it away. What was he doing? Apparently it was some sort of signal. He was the captain. The enemies in the cabin had forced him to go out on the deck and say what he had said. Driven into a tight corner, the enemy officers had thought out a sinister trick—lure us out and fire upon us coming down to the waterside.

We shouted our orders to the captain:

"All right. You'd better scoot to the farthest corner of the boat, or else you will find yourself in trouble."



The captain retired hastily.

We again opened fire, hitting hard at the side of the boat. The rascals did not dare make a stir toward resistance.

Just then one of the fishermen came towards us rowing a fishing boat fast.

Comrades Pak Woo Sup and Ryoo Eung Sam and I got into the boat and crossed over to the motorboat.

The deck was littered with dead bodies of the detestable enemies, leaving no space to step. Among them was lying the ugly body of the notorious chief of the general staff of the "Kanto army" who as a boss of an army one-million strong had been wielding absolute power over the whole territory of Manchuria.

We searched every corner of the motorboat. Water was gurgling into the hold of the boat.

In the captain's cabin we found an officer with three or so bullet-wounds in his limbs. He was groaning in pain. At the sight of us he was petrified with fear and did not even try to resist, but moaned:

"Spare me... For mercy's sake, spare me," kowtowing before us.

"You filthy dog, what have you come here for?" we thundered. At this, the Japanese officer pleaded for his life in a pitiful voice. Our hatred grew irreconcilable and we could bear no longer. We shot him to death then and there.

Of the 43 Japanese rogues on board comprising the chief of the general staff of the "Kanto army," his staff officers and guards, none escaped death.

After the attack Comrade Choi Yong Kun made a stirring speech before the crowd which had assembled from the nearby places. He said:

"Dear friends, we are your soldiers, soldiers of the people fighting against the Japanese imperialist aggressors who are humiliating, oppressing and exploiting you and who are murdering your parents and brothers. The anti-Japanese guerillas are fighting for the restoration of the motherland and the liberty and welfare of the people; everywhere over the vast territory of Manchuria they are beating the Japanese villains like this at the risk of their lives.

"Friends, the Japs are the common enemy of the peoples of our two countries—Korea and China. We must defeat the Japs by concerted actions.

"The revolution will certainly emerge victorious and the day will finally come when we shall live in happiness. Looking forward to that day, we must fight to the bitter end . . . "

Among the crowd were Koreans, Chinese, Nanaians and people of other nationalities. Comrade Choi Yong Kun made a passionate speech, alternately in Korean and in fluent Chinese.

Filled with joy and enthusiasm, the crowd looked up to him with tears in their eyes.

Among these people stood the captain of the motorboat. He passed his hand over his eyes again and again.

Women wept for joy.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun encouraged the people not to yield to the oppressive measures of the enemies, and said that the guerillas and the people should always be united and fight in a solid body.

When his speech ended, shouts burst from the crowd:

"Down with Japanese imperialism!" "Long live the People's Revolutionary Army!"

Shouting together with them, I was flushed with feverish excitement and my eyes grew dim with tears.

After sending all the fishermen home that night, we rode our horses at full gallop again.

We kept running the next day and the third day on end. And after covering a distance of 240 kilometres without halting, we got to a wood in Chusudingtze, Hulin county.

The news of the "tragedy on the River Rolli" gave the headquarters of the "Kanto army" a serious shock. The enemies immediately sent out a large "punitive force" and combed the whole basin of the River Rolli. But they could find not a shadow of the guerilla. The only thing they saw on the shore of the river was the wreck of the motorboat with its bow thrust into the water, and crows flying over it as if mocking the ugly dead . . .

The enemies had no choice but to plod back wearily to their hangout.

The news soon spread to all parts of northern Manchuria. Our victory on the River Rolli, in the grimmest days when the enemies were running riot, inspired immense strength and courage in the people who were groaning under the oppression of the Japanese imperialists, and demonstrated the great might of the guerilla army.

Not only that, the battle on the River Rolli completely frustrated the sinister plan of the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were planning to build a military airfield secretly in the upper reaches of the river to use against the Soviet Union.

A morning after snow

Oil painting "Winter in a Lumbering District" *by Jun Yung Kon*
(*From the National Amateur Art Exhibition*)

A New Feature Film

"UNDER FIRE"

Chul Koo orders "charge!"

Old man Kong and others from Chul Koo's home town come to the front with presents

"Get every one of them!"

KIM KUN

THE feature film "Under Fire" is a new product of the February 8 Film Studio.

The scene of the story is the Yongak Mountain, a mountain which was hotly contested during the Korean war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists.

Shin Chul Koo, a squad leader of the People's Army, is the hero of the film. (He becomes a platoon leader later.)

Chul Koo does not know the commander of his regiment is his father.

His father had been a farm-hand when the country was under Japanese rule. The landlord had ill designs on the farm-hand's wife for the debt the latter owed. In the end, the young couple succeeded in escaping from the village; then the husband joined the ranks of the anti-Japanese partisans. After the liberation he becomes an officer of the People's Army.

In the meantime, the wife separated in the difficult days of the wandering life, gave a birth to a boy eventually. The baby was Chul Koo. He was brought up by his mother and he experienced all the bitterness of life. But after the liberation he tastes happiness for the first time in his life under the people's government.

Having gone through the cruelties of the exploiting society Chul Koo is ready to defend the people's power at all costs.

He is in the ranks of the People's Army. He has always fought bravely and spares nothing for his buddies. Now he is a squad leader.

One day he is assigned to blow up a bridge in order to frustrate the enemy's plan, which he fulfils successfully. But on his way back he sees a few South Korean soldiers running away with a few sacks of grain which they robbed of the peasants. Enraged Chul Koo knocks them off and takes back the grain and brings it to his camp.

He never expected the incident would cost him so much. He is reproved severely. To take the people's property, though he may have taken it away from the enemy, is a grave offense for a soldier. After the deputy battalion commander's scolding Chul Koo sets out to return the grain to the owners.

The scene changes showing the unbreakable bond between the people and the People's Army men. The people who have been anxiously waiting for the People's Army are overjoyed with the arrival of the People's Army soldiers. Now they come to the camp to express their thanks for the grain recovered with presents.

Chul Koo meets Uncle Kong among the villagers, who once worked with his father. All the village people volunteer to help the unit; they carry ammunition for the soldiers and transport the wounded to the rear.

Now comes the Mt. Yongak battle, a most fierce one . . .

Chul Koo is wounded in the battle and he still unconscious is sent to a field hospital on a stretcher. On the way the party meets an enemy air raid. One of the two old men who were carrying the stretcher sacrifices his life to save Chul Koo.

Eventually Chul Koo learns of this at the hospital. Greatly moved by the people's love for him and feeling the burning enmity against the enemy, he rushes out of the hospital and comes back to his platoon, though he is not fully recovered. He asks the deputy battalion commander that he should be sent back to Mt. Yongak.

But the deputy battalion commander feels that discipline alone emboldens the soldier's fighting spirit, overlooking the zealous heart of Chul Koo. Chul Koo who has left the hospital unauthorized, then he sees the medic of the company, his girl friend, and the veteran soldier who is carrying in his knapsack a nose-band for his calf back home—all this, to the deputy battalion commander, is a sign of slackened discipline.

His reasoning makes him suggest to the regimental commander not to allow Shin Chul Koo's platoon to partake in the Yongak battle.

But the regimental C.O. feels that one's love of home, family, and the country inspires one to bravery and heroism against the enemy. And he asks the deputy battalion C.O. to reconsider Chul Koo's request.

By this time the regimental commander was told by Uncle Kong that Chul Koo is his son. After all these years his "lost" boy is found. Now the regimental commander with Uncle Kong is on the way to the boy's camp. But he changes his mind. He says to himself: "If I go, then Chul Koo will be most happy to find his father . . . But this is a wartime and there are tens of thousands of children who lost their parents. I should be the father to the regiment, not only of Chul Koo . . . " He turns back and orders Chul Koo's platoon to join in the battle, a most fierce one, as Chul Koo has requested.

Chul Koo's platoon exhibits indomitable heroism in crushing the enemy, and this makes the deputy battalion commander see his shortsightedness.

There is a scene where the intense enemy's fire retards our men's advance. But our men regroup. Everything has to be done under the enemy's very nose. But thirst is almost unbearable. A recruit unable to stand it any longer removes the valve of the cooling tube of his machine gun. But, he restrains himself. He says to himself. Then, how can I fight the enemy? Chul Koo sees all this and gets some water from a crack of a rock in empty cartridges. The man, however, does not drink it but passes it on to the next fellow. In the end, the water goes into the tube of the gun.

Difficult days continue. Now there is the long awaited general offensive. The People's Army men are pressing on, but their path is blocked by the enemy's barbed-wire entanglements. Chul Koo who was marching at the head of his men throws himself over the wire entanglements and orders his men to advance treading on him.

Soon the enemy are dislodged. Shouts of victory go up.

The regimental commander is standing on the hill. Beaming with a smile he looks at Chul Koo and his men growing and steeled under fire in a bitter war.

The film with its ardent patriotism and mass heroism is acclaimed enthusiastically by the people.

DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE

WI HAK SHIL
Labour Hero, Chairman, Songsan Co-op Farm, Bongsan County, North Hwanghai Province

WITH all modesty, I can say my co-op farm has made some good results in developing agriculture in a many-sided way in accordance with the geographical features, climate, and other natural conditions.

Before agricultural co-operation, this district was for a long time for the cultivation of non-paddy crops which are low in yield compared with rice.

However, after agriculture was co-operativized, in conformity to the state policy of putting stress on the grain production developing swiftly other branches of farming—industrial crops, stock-breeding, pomiculture, and sericulture—we have studied and taken a series of measures for the diversified growth of our co-op farm.

Here I would like to write about some of the things we did.

The first thing we did was to change the kinds of crops we planted. To this end, the farm had to expand the area of rice fields which is more beneficial economically. But the question was how to irrigate the plots and fields on the slope.

It was around this time that the state-financed Uhjidon Irrigation Project came into being. The project was built to water some 50,000 hectares of land and some parts of our fields too were included. We readjusted plots and built channels. Between 1960 and 1961 we converted some 120 hectares of dry fields into paddy fields. As a result, the share of paddies in the farm's total arable land swelled from 45 per cent in 1960 to 78 per cent in 1961, and the grain yields rose considerably.

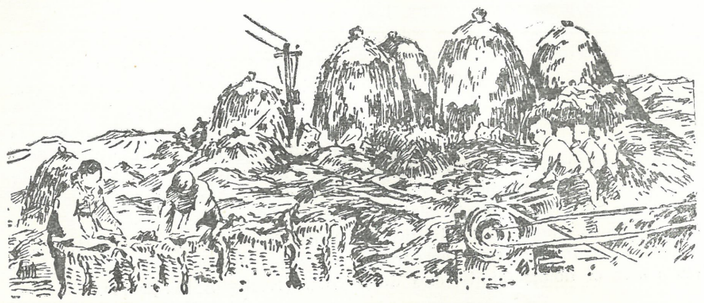
On the question of dry field crops we decided to plant more corn, a high-yielding crop. Our experience proved that corn was more beneficial to us in terms of the per hectare yield, work, and the production cost. Judging from all angles, corn was more favourable for our co-op farm, an increase of 1.5-2 times more than millet, Indian millet, and other crops.

Thus, in the total harvest of grains from 1960 to 1965 the share of rice increased from 79 to 93 per cent and that of corn from 3.6 to 5.2 per cent.

Along with this, another important point was widening the sown area for industrial crops, oil-bearing plants, and vegetables.

But it was not an easy job to do this without reducing the area for grains because the farm's land was not too big. The government called upon the peasants to raise two crops a year and to extensively introduce catch- and mixed-cropping everywhere. And at our farm too the farmers studied how this could be done. Then we sowed beans between the rows of corn and turned over all idle land for various crops, and gradually increased the harvest of cotton, sweet potato, and others. In the cultivation of industrial crops special efforts were directed to intensive farming, a cornerstone of Korea's agriculture, which raised the per unit yield.

It is imperative for our farm to plant more vegetables in view of the fact that our farm lies not far from a town and workers' settlement. This will enable us to supply vegetables to the urban population in all seasons and raise the incomes of the farm. Hence we chose the most suitable plots and did an intensive vegetable farming.



The question of cultivating grains, industrial crops, oil-bearing plants, and vegetables giving the first place to rice was successfully solved thanks to the enormous state aid including the giant irrigation projects and to the rational use of land.

Stock-breeding takes an important position in diversified agriculture.

To be sure, our farm had little animal husbandry. Few mountains and little grazing land did not help our farm develop it. Then the most difficult matter was animal feed.

Many discussions were held and investigations made for solving the feed problem and for the growth of stock-breeding. We consulted several institutes specializing in this field. Then the farmers came out with various suggestions. In the end we succeeded in producing a good feed—chemically treated powdered grass. And the particular grass is abundant in our district. Then we planted oat on the paddy-fields and harvested it before the rice-transplantation season to use as animal feed in spring. We dried part of the harvest to use in the summer's rainy season. Thus the matter of feed was settled. Our farm up to then had used chiefly grains for animal feed. Now we had a new feed, and made the stock-breeding develop rapidly. More animal pens were built. Machines for crushing and mixing the feed and other equipment were supplied by the state. The farm received from the state livestock breeding stations improved brands of cattle, pigs, rabbits, hens, ducks; we sent farmers to the state stock farms to learn advanced breeding methods and skills.

Along with the co-op farm's stock-breeding, every household was encouraged to raise animals.

Last year the farm's animal output swelled 5 times over 1958.

Now it must be added that we have endeavoured to develop pomiculture and sericulture, too. Low hills were changed into orchards, and fruit-trees were planted along the both sides of the road and in the garden of every house. Today our village is surrounded by the forest of fruit-trees. Before long our farm will be a big flower garden. The farm instructed every work-team to plant mulberry trees and raise silkworms. At the edges of plots and in idle land mulberry trees were planted and castor-beans around the houses and on roadsides. This made it easier for the silk raisers to get mulberry and castor-bean leaves as they grow near the houses. Now the farm produces annually over 2 tons of cocoons with ease.

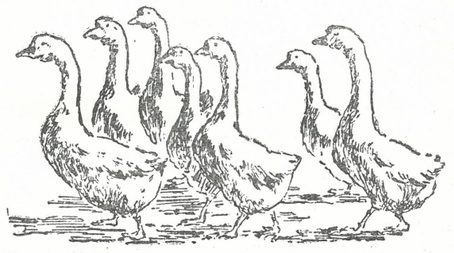
All these have brought about remarkable changes at our farm. Out of the gross value of agricultural produce of our co-op farm grains acccunted for 91.8 per cent in 1958. But the figure dropped to 72.6 per cent in 1965, while pomiculture and industrial crops increased from 5.5 to 10.3 per cent and from 2.7 to 5.8 per cent respectively. Manpower, land and other means of production have been further rationaly utilized. In the past as much as non-paddy crops were dominant, most manpower was needed in the sowing, rice-transplanting and harvest seasons. But now work is done evenly each month. Then various branches of farming have been rationally linked, which has enabled the farm to spur the increased production. For example, with the growth in stock-breeding, the farm's incomes got bigger so much; at the same time it served to fertilize the soil. This is very important in the light of land being apt to be acidified as more chemical fertilizers are applied every year.

The farm's many-sided development has made fruitful results.

From 1960 to 1965 the grain harvest increased 153.7 per cent and cash incomes 142.3 per cent. The farm also has boosted the output of industrial crops. So our co-op farm today is a food production centre and a raw materials supplier to light industry.

All this has given much benifit to the farmers, too. The income of every household rose considerably. Between 1960 and 1965 the volume of grain each household received increased 135.4 per cent and the amount of cash 163.4 per cent.

We have made certain points in implementing the state policy of developing farming in a many-sided way in accordance with the natural conditions. But we know we have a long way to go yet. We are renewing our resolve to develop further intensive farming and push ahead with the diversified growth of agriculture under the guidance of the state and with its material and technical aid.



Marking Burma's National Day

KIM BYUNG HYOO

ON January 4, the Burmese people will mark the 19th anniversary of the country's independence.

Greeting this red-letter day of the Burmese people the Korean people extend best wishes to the people of Burma and wish them fresh success in their struggle for the consolidation of the nation's independence and independent development of the country.

It was in February last year that I visited Burma with the Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe. We gave performances in Burma and had cordial talks with the cultural workers and artists of Burma.

While in Burma, we visited places of historical interest—Rangoon, Mandalay, Maymyo. The three weeks that we spent with our Burmese friends left deep imprints on us. My impressions on the beautiful country, the land of pagodas, still remain with me vividly. Rangoon is a city of flower-beds, ever-green parks, and lakes, and its numerous graceful-looking pagodas are in harmony with modern buildings. The people in the streets impressed us with simplicity and kind disposition. They are an industrious people.

During our stay in Rangoon, we visited the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the most famous in Burma. The golden pagoda shining brilliantly on the Singuttara Hill seemed to touch the sky. Being called one of the ten wonders of the world the pagoda is an expression of talent and wisdom of the Burmese people who enjoy a time-honoured cultural tradition.

For more than 120 years from the early 19th century the Burmese people, a diligent and sagacious people, had been condemned to oppression and exploitation by the British occupationists. But the courageous people of Burma from the first day of British occupation of their country had waged the struggle for national independence and freedom. At last, on January 4, 1948, they won the country's independence.

Members of the Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe are doing sightseeing in Rangoon

What struck us most in Burma was the exalted spirit of the Burmese people who, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism, are fighting for the country's independent development and prosperity.

We could see the hope-filled, new life of the people everywhere we went—on the construction site of the Mandalay Walls savagely destroyed by the British-Japanese imperialists, on the middle reaches of the Irawadi River where an irrigation project is going on, at factories in the industrial district of Gyogon, at the schools where the use of English was abolished and the children are taught in their mother tongue. We also saw the students visiting the statue of General Aung San which stands on Royal Lake. I recall the words that General Aung San, the national hero of Burma, delivered at a rally in Rangoon in 1947: "Years of toil lie ahead of you. Maybe 20 years, at the least, will pass before you see the fruits of your toil. You must work, with perseverance, with unity and discipline, always conscious of your duties as citizens of a free country."

I am confident that the people of Burma who are endeavouring, under the guidance of the Burmese Revolutionary Government, to oppose imperialism and for independent development will achieve brilliant successes.

Though Korea and Burma are far from each other geographically, the peoples of the two countries are closely linked by the mutual support in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. And the friendly relations between the two countries are constantly reinforced. No force on earth can break the ties of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. There will be more frequent economic and cultural interchanges and exchanges of scientific, educational, and press delegations and of art troupes and sports teams. They will deepen mutual understanding and strengthen the friendship. And the friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries will hasten our victory in the common struggle.

GENERAL Pak Su

THIS is a story of the Koryu period.

A procession of a royal officer was passing through a village. At the time a group of little boys were playing a war game. They had pitched a "camp" on the sands. It seemed the procession would proceed treading on the pitched camp. A boy with a wooden sword at his side—he looked no more than twelve—stepped forward and asked: "Why do you break our camp we built?" The men rebuked: "How dare you? Quickly out of our way. Royal officer is passing."

However, the boys were adamant. The royal officer called the children: "Why are you obstructing my way?" The tallest boy answered without hesitation: "Sir, the sand field is wide and we don't see why your procession should pass crushing the camp we built. There are many amongst us who will grow into generals. Pass by other way."

The boy was future General Pak Su, whose name was famous in the battle against the Mongolian invaders in the 13th century.

There are many battle stories about him. One of them is about the fight of the Koojoo Walls, now Koosung in the northwestern part of our country.

The aggressive Mongolian army crossed the border and passing through Euijoo, Sakjoo, and Jungjoo pressed on the Koojoo Walls. General Pak Su called his generals together and told them: "One may fail to do something big for the country but one cannot afford to give one's life to the enemy. Fight the enemy like men."

Everyone present held high his sword and made a pledge. Then General Pak Su ordered his men to carve the words "brave men" on their swords, and trained and steeled them in body and mind. In the meantime the Koojoo Walls were fortified, and more weapons were forged.

The invading Mongolian hordes figured they would take the Koojoo Walls at one stroke.

But every attempt of the enemy was shattered by General Pak and his men. Now the enemy realizing that the walls were not to be taken easily decided to play a trick on General Pak Su. To this end, the enemy sent Pak Moon Chang, a turncoat, to General Pak Su.

When the traitor appeared before General Pak Su, the latter roared: "How dare you, a despicable traitor, walk in the bright sun?" He promptly beheaded the traitor and threw the head outside the walls.

The enemy resumed their attacks. The four gates—west, east, north, and south gates—were hit at once. The severe battle lasted five days. But the enemy could not break through the walls. So they planned another trick. In the end they decided to dig a tunnel to be inside the walls. This work took them several days.

Having seen through what the enemy were up to, General Pak Su distributed to his men big iron sticks to hit the enemy who came up from the tunnel. Greatly puzzled was the enemy general. But he kept sending his men, thousands of them, through the tunnel. The enemy men who sticked out their heads from the tunnel were baptized with molten iron!

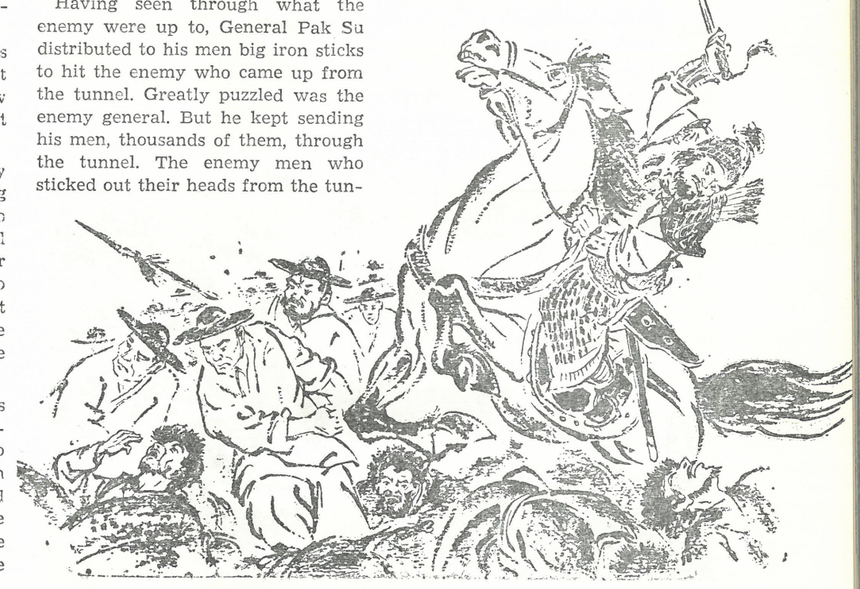
The enemy were stubborn too. This time they built a tall stone mound from which they would jump into the walls.

The inhabitants and fighters of the Koojoo Walls digged to make the stone mound crumble from underneath and those enemy who climbed up the walls were given a bath of boiling water. The vicious enemy did not give up. Now they were to set the walls on fire. It took them three days to put heaps of firewood around the walls before they started the fire.

Anticipating just this, General Pak Su had prepared sprinklers. Then he had his men throw stones and clods into the fire. It was said that countless enemy men fell from the popping stones and clods.

As the last resort, the enemy erected high ladders to fly over the walls. But a sudden storm rose and a thunder shook the earth, which caused a mass dead of the enemy men.

General Pak and the people who won over the enemy rebuilt the walls and worked hard to prepare for all aggressors. And the peasants tilled land diligently to improve their life.



The Kingdom of Unemployed—South Korea

JOB is so scarce in South Korea under U.S. occupation. One wants to work but there is no work to be had.

At present there are some 3,000,000 unemployed there. And if the number of semi-unemployed is added, it runs to 7,000,000 or 60 per cent of the total labour population of South Korea.

Such a large army of unemployed comes from the overall bankruptcy of the South Korean economy. Who are the unemployed?—this will make the point all the more clear. Among the 3,000,000 unemployed are some 700,000 industrial workers, 1,000,000 farmers, 900,000 ruined medium and small businessmen and day-labourers, and 400,000 others... Among the jobless workers are many metal, textile, and electric workers. There are even many engineers like architects. That even skilled workers cannot get jobs—the number is a small one anyway in South Korea—shows the miserable state of its economy. Then the one million jobless from the rural areas testify to the ruined agriculture of South Korea and to the inability of industrial areas to digest them. That the bankrupt small and medium enterprisers and day-labourers account for 30 per cent of the unemployed indicates their wholesale downfall under pressure of foreign monopoly capital and comprador capitalists.

The seriousness of unemployment in South Korea is also manifested in the average age of the jobless. Over half of jobless industrial workers belongs to the age group of 20 to 40.

The increasing number of unemployed and semi-unemployed shows devastation and fragmentation of agriculture. As of 1964, it was reported 76.4 per cent of the farm population were poor peasants tilling small plots of less than one *jungbo*. These poor farmers have usually two or three workhands. On the surface they look like real farmers, but in reality they are the potential jobless since their harvests cannot sustain them even half a year. They want to go to cities to find stable jobs but the number of unemployed in the urban areas is several million. So they are still in the countryside.

There is little prospect for South Korea's jobless to find employment as the economy has been ruined due to U.S. colonial policy of enslavement.

The number of unemployed has grown rapidly since Pak Jung Hi came into power.

Soon after the coup Pak Jung Hi dismissed 60,000 printing and publishing workers. Between 1960 and 1963 the number of unemployed swelled by nearly 600,000 and the potential jobless by some 400,000.

Now confronted with the aggravating unemployment problem, the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique are busily shouting "unemployment relief" and "agriculture-first policy" as if they were to tackle the problem sincerely. But it is only a lip-service designed to delude the South Korean people, for they have no mind to do it, and, even if they wanted, they have no way to do it. Under the hypocritic slogan of "unemployment relief," they are selling off South Korean people to South American plantation owners and West German coal magnates.

Then the Pak Jung Hi clique, taking advantage of the large army of unemployed, has adopted a low wage policy. In 1963, the wage in South Korea was merely one-fifth or one-seventh of that paid to the workers in Japan, a country known for its low wage scale in the capitalist world. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique on the strength of the army of unemployment of several million are rounding up South Korean youths to be sent to South Vietnam to fight the dirty war of U.S. aggression.

The massive, chronic unemployment in South Korea is nothing but a sequel of U.S. colonial rule of over 21 years after World War II. It is, therefore, crystal clear that the massive unemployment will never be swept off as long as U.S. colonial rule exists there.

That is why today the South Korean people, with workers in the vanguard, are fighting vigorously against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and for their own life, democracy, and the country's unification by the Koreans without foreign interference.

The workers of the Koryu Ceramics Yard, South Korea, in a sit-down struggle

The transport workers in Kwangjoo struck in demand of a wage hike and better working conditions

(Continued from page 6)

foundation of the national industry, the state did everything toward turning out trained personnel, who are equipped with advanced techniques and capable of administrating the country's economy. From the early days following the liberation, **the state took measures for embracing and educating the old intellectuals and actively enlisting them in the economic construction, while the work of training new cadres was carried out energetically.**

The network of schools at various levels was rapidly extended, and the educational system was readjusted to reflect the country's needs. Particularly, to combine education with productive labour and studying while working have been stressed.

In the 1964-1965 school year, the number of college and university students for every 10,000 inhabitants was 160 in our country.

When the country was liberated in 1945, there were only 964 engineers and 4,721 junior-grade engineers, but in 1965 the country could boast of the army of 367,000 trained personnel.

The industrial production grew at a rapid pace in the course of laying the material foundation of the national industry and training technical personnel. In 1965 our industrial production grew 15 times as compared with the pre-liberation year 1944 and 42 times compared with 1946, the year after liberation. After the country's liberation, our machine-building and metal-working industries increased 269 times, metallurgical and chemical industries 23 times, textile industry 143 times, and daily necessaries industry 462 times.

In the gross value of production the ratio of industry to agriculture was 28:72 in 1946, but it was 78:22 in 1965.

PREPARATIONS FOR A NEW WAR

LATELY preparations for another war are being stepped up in South Korea. The South Korean puppet army has been reinforced, military bases and installations are enlarged and built, a war-time mobilization has come into force, military collaborations with other countries are being promoted.

Modernization of Arms

In May 1965, Pak Jung Hi was in Washington and had a tete-a-tete with Johnson. Their topic: improving the equipment of the South Korean puppet army.

It was from the agreement concluded then that Pak Jung Hi so confidently spoke of modernization of his army in his "1966 presidential message on the budget" and "New Year message."

Now the South Korean army's modernization is moving on energetically. So far the puppet army had been reinforced mainly numerically, particularly the number of foot soldiers. But now a new feature has been added—more fire power. Then the navy too has been augmented.

As to the land force, the infantry's mobility has been added; new guns, tanks, and various guided missiles were brought in. The air force received supersonic fighters and bombers. The navy is provided with up-to-date men-of-war. Last year and the year before last, "Hawk" and "Nike-Hercules" guided missile battalions were organized. There will be more "Hawk" missile battalions. The U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique are set to drag more men into the puppet army. The reserves are called back again and several new combat divisions have been organized with recruits.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that in the past the physical requirements for new soldiers had been quite high but now they have been lowered considerably. So more youths are drafted. On top of it, educated ones and trained personnel are taken for soldiers preferentially. This is a move for modernizing the army.

Like this, South Korea is becoming a hotbed of a new war of atomic bombs and guided missiles.

Frequent Military Exercises

Military exercises are held more frequently in South Korea, but recently they are assuming a bigger scale, too. For instance, the "U.S.-R.O.K. joint exercise" was a simulated atomic war, and many new weapons were used. In the "big anti-communist manoeuvre for freedom" participated the U.S. Fourth Guided Missile Unit and four divisions of the puppet 1st field army. Many F-5-A supersonic fighters and 8-inch howitzers took part also. In the "joint operation training" of the puppet air force, all its planes were used. Of this, South Korean papers reported: "The training was carried out with 500 to 700 'sorties' a day, anticipating an outbreak of war, and the fierceness of it reminded us of a real war." Then the "joint operation training" was the biggest one the puppet air force undertook.

The military exercises are held almost every month and every week under various names—"U.S.-R.O.K. joint training," "joint training of the three forces," "U.S.-R.O.K.-Japan joint operation training," etc. It goes without saying all these games are directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

More Military Bases

Big air bases were constructed recently for "F-5-A" supersonic fighters in Soowon and Kwangjoo, South Korea. And another new air base is now under construction in Mokpo. It is reported that there are altogether over 180 airports and airstrips in South Korea.

In the meantime, harbour construction and expansion are going on at top gear to facilitate military needs. The port of Mokpo is being enlarged so as to receive 10,000-ton-class vessels. Its present capacity is about 2,000-ton-class boats. Naval port Jinhai, it is reported, will before long accommodate nuclear-powered submarines and the entire U.S. 7th Fleet. Harbour constructions are going on at over 30 other places including Pusan and Inchon.

More railways and roads are built and expanded for military purposes. Already the 70-kilometre Seoul-Choonchun highway has been paved. So is the 500-kilometre Seoul-Pusan highway. It is planned the Seoul-Wonjoo-Kangreung highway will be paved in the near future. And the "5-year road construction plan" for the areas under control of the 1st U.S. Army Corps and the puppet 1st field army is underway.

In this way, the network of U.S. military bases covers every corner of South Korea, which will be used for aggression on the Asian Continent.

War-time Mobilization

In November 1965 Pak Jung Hi stressed that the puppet army should be alerted always for any kind of emergency. Since then there have been many conferences: "top officers conference" and several others. All this was for putting the army on the war-footing; "combat readiness," "rigid discipline" are their mottos. And for the effective commandership high-ranking officers above the rank of lieutenant general were reshuffled.

Pak Jung Hi decided in May 1966 to establish the "Research Committee for National Mobilization System" under the "National Security Council." Prior to this, late in 1965, the "National Security Council" reviewed "civil defence" to come up with what they called "civil defence regulations" in anticipation of "war emergency."

Today in all parts of South Korea, from Seoul to sub-counties, the "civil defence corps" has been set up and military training held. For the "stable" rear the corps of informers and agents was organized for the purpose of curbing the progressives. People are questioned at any public places.

Military Collusion

Today the U.S. is keeping in South Korea more than half its army in the Pacific area despite the fact that Washington has a vast army in Vietnam for its aggressive war. Then the Washington government made the Japanese militarists and Pak Jung Hi clique sign the "R.O.K.-Japan treaty," now it is inspiring them for military collusion. So far the South Korean puppet army and Japanese "self-defence corps" co-operated in such joint exercises as the "Korean Straits blockade operation" in the imaginary 2nd Korean war. But the treaty empowered Japan to station its "defence officers" in Seoul and inspect officially even important military installations of South Korea.

This is a concrete expression of Washington's aggressive plot; by knocking together South Korea and Japan in the meshes of "U.S.-Japan-R.O.K. joint operation system," Washington foresees Japan playing an important role in a new Korean war. It is now an open secret that the plans "Three Arrows Operation" and "Flying Dragon Operation," drawn up by the Japanese militarists at the bidding of Washington, anticipate the Japanese self-defence corps" will take part in a new Korean war.

The U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique are also working like mad to set up an "anti-communist Asian bloc." In February 1966 Pak Jung Hi, with his defence minister and chief of the general staff, visited Taiwan, Thailand, and Malaysia to pave the way for setting up a military alliance. Last April came to South Korea Taiwan's defence minister and the chief of army general staff of Malaysia and in May the president of the military staff academy of Thailand. They discussed with Pak Jung Hi clique on the "military situation of Asia" and inspected South Korean military installations. Then in June the "ministerial conference of Asian and the Pacific countries" was held in Seoul with an attempt to organize a military alliance, a twin of SEATO. All the facts show that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi clique, are frantically preparing to start a new war.

The war policy of the U.S.-Pak clique is threatening peace and security not only in Korea but also in Asia and the world. All this is a big warning to the world people who love peace and independence. And the Korean people are struggling vehemently against this criminal war policy of Washington.

SCHEME FOR MARCH NORTHWARD

Who Runs South Korea?

KIM SANG KUL

THE U.S. embassy in Seoul is seemingly an embassy. At least the signboard reads so. However, its authority in South Korea exceeds by far that of any diplomatic establishment.

It is here that all the problems concerning how to rule South Korea are decided and due instructions go out.

Recently Washington invested the U.S. ambassador in Seoul with all the power for more effective colonial rule over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists placed the "U.S. Agency for International Development," a vehicle for their aggression, under the office of U.S. ambassador.

On July 1, 1959, supervision of the use of "aid" was transferred to U.S. ambassador from the "U.N. Command." Then U.S. ambassador is authorized to maintain the political security of the U.S. army in South Korea and to control the puppet army of South Korea. For the execution of such rights and functions given by the White House, the U.S. embassy in South Korea has various departments, political, economic, cultural and military, staffed with a great number of people.

The size of the American embassy staff in Seoul is far greater than what the Japanese government-general in Korea had in the past. The U.S. embassy and various organs under its control are frequently visited by the South Korean "government leaders," such as, the "president," the "prime minister," the 'minister of national defence," the "minister of planning department," the "minister of foreign affairs," and many other "ministers" and "deputy ministers." They go there to make reports and get instructions. Such is a standing rule with the South Korean "government."

Reports are made on all matters, from the budget to all political, economic, military, educational, and cultural matters.

There are more than 60 "treaties" and "agreements" concluded between the United States and South Korea; there is a host of evil laws, starting from the "constitution" to the "anti-communist law," which aim at suppressing the people—all drawn up by the Americans. The amendments to the constitution cooked up to legalize the military rule and the original bill of the "election laws for president and the national assembly" were drawn up by Professor Emerson of Harvard University and Professor Prense of New York University. Then the U.S. ambassador in Seoul personally examined them.

The South Korean economy, too, is completely under the U.S. embassy.

At present, U.S.A.I.D. in Seoul, which handles all U.S. "aid," maintains over 3,000 American experts in principal cities and harbours, in the economic departments of the puppet government, banks, financial organs, the state enterprises, etc. It is dealing with all the problems—allocation of "aid" goods, drawing up and executing the puppet government's budget, loans, administration of enterprises, etc.

U.S.A.I.D., first of all, controls 40-50 per cent of South Korea's budget and 30 per cent of banking funds by way of selling U.S. surplus goods brought in to South Korea under the name of "aid" and incorporating this money in South Korea's budget. It also holds 70-80 per cent of the supply of major raw materials.

U.S. imperialism, having put South Korea's finance under its thumb, is doing everything to mobilize all the internal reserves for military purposes. Every year they earmark more than 70 per cent of the South Korean budget for military expenditures.

The U.S. ambassador in Seoul is the faithful executor of instructions of the White House which demands "Make every country which receives one dollar in aid pay out five dollars for arms!" He is to inspire the puppets and other official set-ups to oppress the South Korean people. To this end, the "U.N. Command," the "U.S. joint military advisory group in South Korea" and the "police advisory group" are at his disposal which "advise" and "guide" the puppet army, the police, the court, the military police, and the counter-intelligence corps.

In 1966 alone, more than 180 new police sub-stations were built in Seoul and other important places of South Korea, and the police force was increased by 10,000. Ostensibly all this was done by the South Korean regime but the American ambassador was the mastermind.

He hoped to cope with the worsening crisis of the U.S. colonial ruling system in South Korea.

Meanwhile, the ideological aggression on South Korea through the United States Information Service is another important job of Washington's headman in Seoul. The U.S. embassy, under the name of information work, has planted American information officers in all parts of South Korea to have a close watch over the people. A rigid thought control is to be enforced. American advisors who are under the U.S. ambassador exercise great power in South Korea.

Even when the South Korean "government" lends money to the peasants on rice, it should obtain the approval of the American "advisors."

This is what a South Korean paper wrote: "When a minister is replaced, it is just a matter of come-and-go. But it is an entirely different story with the American advisors. When a new American advisor comes, everything changes—manners and expressions of the people and even the colour of curtains."

Intelligence is one of the most important functions of the U.S. ambassador in Seoul.

To be sure, there is the "central intelligence agency" set up on the instructions of the United States. It is headed by Pak Jung Hi and some 370,000 agents work for it. Then 320,000 police informers and more than 20,000 special agents are in South Korea to serve the U.S. ambassador through CIA.

One should not overlook in this connection the hordes of American "advisors," "diplomats," "missionaries," "teachers," "doctors," etc.

According to the "constitution" of South Korea, "the president" is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. But it is an open secret that the South Korean army is an appendage to the United States army.

The Pak Jung Hi clique sent 50,000 South Korean puppet soldiers to South Vietnam at the bidding of the White House.

And such troop dispatch, it must be mentioned, was executed under the direct supervision and coaxing of the U.S. ambassador in Seoul and the U.S. army commander in South Korea. The commanding officer of the U.S. army stationed in South Korea controls the South Korean army completely, from its numerical strength to appointment and discharge of officers, draft, drill, supply, etc.

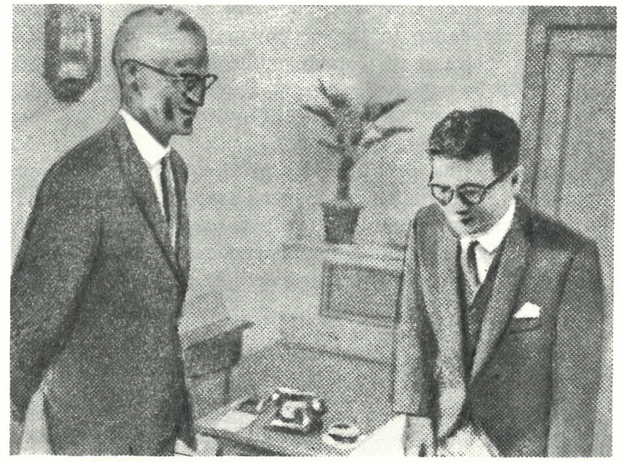
Who controls the South Korean puppet army can be seen more clearly in the following:

In mid-August 1966, when the public circles of South Korea demanded to extend the South Korean soldiers' leave, the South Korean "minister of national defence" stated publicly that the approval must come from C.O. of the U.S. occupation army. And when the South Korean people demanded that the Japanese ships be driven away from the territorial waters of South Korea, the defence minister apologized saying, "Since only the U.S. commander has the right to military operations, the ministry of defence cannot decide the matter alone!"

Washington's neo-colonialists have set up a puppet regime in South Korea by using their vicious trick and they are working hard to describe it as a "sovereign state." But South Korea has been completely subjected to the United States, politically, economically, militarily, and culturally. The U.S. ambassador to Seoul is the real ruler in South Korea.

Even an American journalist said that the U.S. embassy in Seoul is the real government in South Korea.

Ri Dong Won, puppet foreign minister of South Korea, cringing to U.S. ambassador to Seoul Brown



THE ULTIMATE PURPOSE IN THE OCCUPATION

PAK SUNG GUN

TWENTY-ONE years ago, on September 8, 1945, the 24th U.S. Army, conveyed by the U.S. 7th Fleet, landed on Inchon. The next day they were in Seoul; soon after they occupied whole South Korea.

Thus the U.S. imperialists intruded into South Korea, putting on a mask of "liberator," nearly a month after the surrender of the Japanese Empire in World War II.

But, hardly had MacArthur, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific area, proclaimed his first order on the landing day than the real colour of "liberator" was unmasked for the whole world to see. The order read: "As Commander-in-Chief, United States Armed Forces, Pacific, I do hereby proclaim as follows... All powers of government over the territory of Korea south of 38th degrees north latitude and the people thereof will be for the present exercised under my authority... Persons will obey my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely. For all purposes during the military control, English will be the official language . . . "

Such was the proclamation of the "liberator"—U.S. imperialism announced fascist military occupation of South Korea, trampling down the sovereignty of the Korean people who had shed much blood in the long years of struggle against Japanese imperialism.

MacArthur's proclamation let it known that there will be military rule for South Korea and force will be used unlimitedly against the people, and what the occupation policy will be. In short, MacArthur was to set up colonial rule in South Korea backed by U.S. forces.

As a sequel to U.S. occupation of South Korea, Korea was divided into two parts, north and south, and it threw a block in the path of Korea which wanted independence and a new society after the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

Ever since then, due to Washington's divide-and-rule policy and its colonial domination in South Korea, Korea remains divided for over 21 years, and Korea's unification has been greatly hampered, a source of much pain to the Korean people.

Then, what does the U.S. propose to gain by its occupation of South Korea? Why are they still in South Korea despite the strong protest raised by the Koreans and the whole world?

That the U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea is a link in Washington's dream for world domination after the second world war.

The U.S. imperialists indulging in such day-dreams undertook the job of organizing a crusade against the socialist countries; U.S. imperialism as the chieftain of the world reaction demands violation of freedom and sovereignty of all peoples; it is for subjugation and enslavement threatening the world peace and security.

For world domination, they covered every corner of the globe with their aggressive apparatuses, political, economic, military, and ideological.

And they attach much importance to Korea in this respect. To them, Korea could provide them with a foothold, as a colony, against the socialist countries for a new war and against the national-liberation movement in Asia.

A confidential report of the Office of Intelligence Research, U.S. Department of State, stated on the strategic and political significance Korea bears upon their aggressive policy: "Today, as throughout its history, the peninsula of Korea is an area where the competing interests and ideologies of other powers condition and overshadow the country's domestic issues. Because of Korea's geographic position in Northeastern Asia, control over Korea and over the minds of its people is advantageous to any power with Far Eastern interests . . . Politically, Korea's importance to the United States is open to less dispute..." ("Facts Tell," p. 163, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang, 1960.)

In his letter to Truman in April 1946 Pauley, special advisor on reparations to the President, wrote that though Korea was not a big country, it could hold the key to U.S. rise and fall in Asia.

Precisely for such aims, the U.S. occupied South Korea; it is to make South Korea a U.S. colony. Then with the Korean war—it was their attempt to extend U.S. rule to the whole Korean peninsula—they wanted to make South Korea a hotbed of the 3rd world war for their wild schemes of world domination.

Particularly, today the main target of Washington's aggression is Asia. And it means added importance to South Korea in relation to its overall strategy.

In order to bolster crumbling colonial system in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are trying to consolidate the aggressive "collective security system" with Japan as the core and throw encirclement around the socialist countries.

In this connection, the position South Korea occupies has been elevated by far. South Korea, viewed from U.S. strategy in Asia, is a bridgehead on the Asian continent. Moreover, it is Washington's calculation that South Korea can be supplied easily from the U.S. military bases in Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, and other areas when they decide to start the aggressive war.

More important is the fact that Japan, a "U.S. shock brigade" in Asia, is only a stone's throw from South Korea.

The American imperialists revived Japanese militarism and now there is a Japanese revanchist army over 300,000 strong. Moreover, numerous atomic and guided missile launching sites and military bases have been built in Japan. Then there are Okinawa, a U.S. atomic base, and the U.S. 7th Fleet to back South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists in their second Korean war plan to put in their own army 200,000 strong and 1,000,000 mercenaries from their satellites.

The main part of the U.S. army for the Pacific region is stationed in South Korea where the puppet army 600,000 strong is re-equipped constantly. Then weapons of new type, atomic weapons and guided missiles among them, are being brought into South Korea.

To the U.S. imperialists South Korea is not only a war base but also a source of manpower and a supply centre for the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

U.S. occupation of South Korea means one more thing for Washington. It wants to maintain its tottering colonial rule in South Korea and other countries. They know their colonial rule in South Korea will have a far-reaching effect on their aggressive policy against other colonial countries.

In the light of the surging struggle of the colonial peoples in all parts of the world for national liberation, the failure of Washington's colonial rule in South Korea will threaten more gravely its hold on other countries and areas.

Washington is posed to bolster its colonial rule in South Korea and suppress the South Korean people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation. Washington also wants to smother the struggle of the colonial peoples against U.S. imperialism, for national liberation.

U.S. occupation of South Korea and U.S. military bases have brought untold sufferings and hardships on the South Korean people and become a major stumbling block in the path of Korea's peaceful unification. The U.S. imperialists are desperate in their attempt to bar unification of Korea so that they can realize their aggressive ends. And all this presents a grave menace to security in the Far East and to world peace.

For the sake of Korea's unification and world peace and security, the U.S. imperialists should be driven out of South Korea.

The Korean people will crush aggressive schemes of Washington, drive out U.S. troops from South Korea, and unify their land by themselves.

DEARTH OF COMBATANTS AND SEOUL PUPPET

MORE and more South Korean young people are being sent to South Vietnam to fight the dirty U.S. war of aggression.

This is because the Pentagon working like mad to escalate the war is faced with a serious manpower shortage.

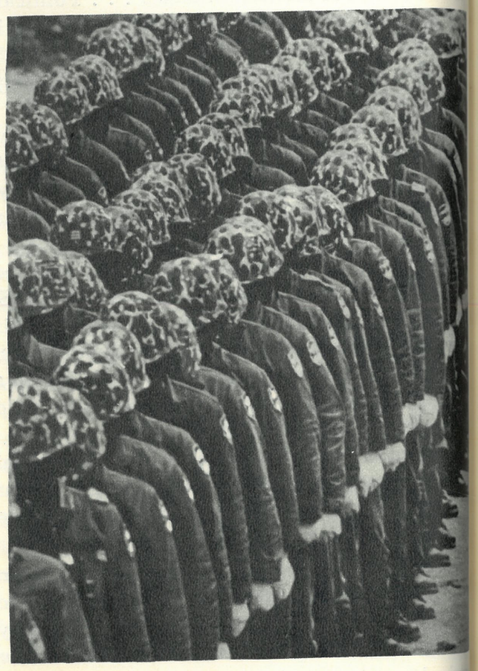
The American aggressors are doing everything in South Vietnam—"burn all, kill all, and destroy all" operations, inhuman air raids, poison gas, germ bombs, etc. They are using combat materials worth of 25,000,000 dollars every day; they have an army 300,000 strong there. But nothing can save them. The U.S. aggressors have lost about 50,000 of its own forces and over 600,000 Saigon soldiers. And the casualty list is still growing. This aggravates Washington's manpower shortage.

Washington needs a big army for both maintaining its overseas military bases and for security of the country itself. Driven to a tight corner Washington is turning to their "allies" and their satellite countries in East Asia for more men. This move of Washington is double aimed: one, to relieve the scarcity of soldiers; two, to justify their aggression by inveigling other countries into the war. To this end, Johnson has left no stone unturned—bribery, appeasement, threat, economic pressure, etc. But his West European and Latin American "allies" look cooly on him. Now Washington is in a predicament; it cannot send more troops from the U.S., then it cannot get any help from its "allies." Washington has no choice but to order its footmen in Asia. Among them the most faithful is the Seoul puppet Pak Jung Hi.

On the part of Washington, it attaches special importance to the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam. For the Yankees hold reins of the South Korean army; then this puppet army is the cheapest in the world and its numerical strength is the biggest among the satellites in Asia.

There is another point as to why Washington has chosen the Seoul clique. It saw if it could make the "loyal" Seoul stooge send troops to South Vietnam "on their own," they would be setting a fine example for others.

In May 1964 the rulers of Washington issued the "order" through the commander of U.S. forces in South Korea to the Seoul regime to dispatch its troops to South Vietnam. And the Seoul yesman was most willing. Pak Jung Hi sent in September 1964 a "mobile



South Korean troops bound for South Vietnam where only death is waiting for them

surgery" of 130 members, more than 2,000 engineers a transport soldiers in February-March 1965, and thr months later 460 soldiers as "reinforcements."

The army dispatch which started with non-comb ants has been "escalated" in keeping pace with Ame ca's escalation of war.

In May 1965 Washington summoned and ordered P Jung Hi to send more men to South Vietnam. Needl to say, this figurehead did not forget to pledge "loyal to the White House. He said, "The country in A which would follow the Stars and Stripes for ever no other than the Republic of Korea." And he promis to dispatch two combat divisions.

In September and October 1965 an army division the second marine brigade went to South Vietnam.

After the fifth contingent—a regiment in last April —Pak Jung Hi forced through the national assembly a bill authorizing more troops for the U.S. war in South Vietnam, this time a combat division and a regiment. Already thousands of men, part of the above, are in South Vietnam. Now South Korea has altogether 50,000 soldiers in South Vietnam.

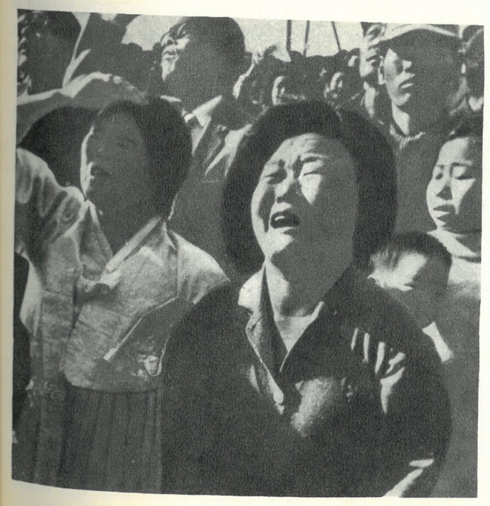
Like this, the Pak Jung Hi clique is set to send more South Korean youths to South Vietnam. Their criminal designs are well revealed by utterances of South Korean officials. The "premier" of the Seoul regime said: "We are ready to send ten more divisions." And the "defence minister" stated; "A bill is being drafted, which will authorize the president to send troops overseas at his discretion without the approval of the national assembly . . . We are intending to send even air force and artilleries." The Pak Jung Hi regime is "promptly" and "faithfully" carrying out all orders of Washington.

Pak Jung Hi has been alienated from the people more than ever. It is no other than the Pak Jung Hi clique that has turned South Korea into a dark land; and it is also the Pak Jung Hi clique that concluded the traitorous "Seoul-Tokyo treaty" under the manipulation of Washington. So the South Korean people call Pak Jung Hi the "second Li Wan Yong" (a traitor who sold the country to Japan in 1910), "Neronian dictator," and the "cheapest politician."

Such being the situation, Pak Jung Hi feels he should show his loyalty to Washington so that he can prop up his tottering political foundation. His immediate goal is his "re-election" in the next year's presidential election under U.S. backing. And he knows his "loyalty" can be proved best by sending more men to South Vietnam.

Such being the case, the American warlords exalt Pak as a great anti-communist leader and a prominent politician. The additional dispatch of South Korean troops, Washington assured Pak, "will not hinder his re-election" next year!

Families don't want to see their dear ones dragged to South Vietnam



In South Korea

FINISHED THE COLLEGE, BUT...

It is so hard for the college graduates to find employment in South Korea today.

Out of the total number of college graduates in 1966, only 30 per cent found jobs according to Seoul radio. It means a great number of college graduates only swell the army of unemployed.

Even the South Korean publications call the South Korean colleges the "unemployed training centres," and the commencement exercises the "jobless ceremony."

As the price for South Korean men to South Vietnam, the Seoul puppets are figuring to get more "aid" from Wall Street to pass through the serious economic crisis and improve the equipment of the South Korean army.

The U.S. imperialists have already promised to re-equip 3 South Korean reserve divisions for combat-ready divisions and give additional credits.

It is most illuminating to see how Washington is proposing to finance their "aid" and "credit" to South Korea.

It costs the Pentagon 330,000,000 dollars to maintain 50,000 Yankee soldiers a year in South Vietnam. But to maintain the same number of South Korean troops would cost them only 25,000,000 dollars. The balance is to the good even if Wall Street gives 110,000,000 dollars worth of "credit" to the South Korean puppets.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists have dragged out the cheapest "cannon fodder," South Korean troops, to the most "difficult points" on the South Vietnamese front to make them execute their brutal policy of aggression.

No one but a traitor like Pak Jung Hi can carry on the criminal army dispatch. Only Pak Jung Hi can sell his compatriots at the request of Washington.

It is not without reason that the voices against the Pak Jung Hi's dispatch of army have become louder in South Korea and other parts of the globe.

STRUGGLE AGAINST ALIEN INVADERS IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY

RIM KWANG CHUL

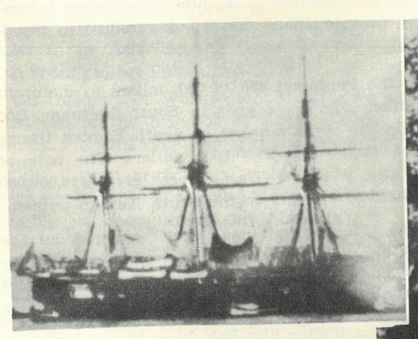
As the 19th century rolled on, the struggle of the people against feudal rule was waged in all parts of Korea. And it was around this time that the Western capitalist powers started all-out aggression on the Far East. Foreign warships frequented the coast of Korea, and many foreigners in the garb of missionaries crossed illegally the borders into Korea to spy out information on the internal situation and commit subversion.

Great Britain and France, intensifying their invasion of the southeastern countries of Asia and China, had been watching for a chance for taking over Korea. In the meantime the United States, having forced Japan to conclude an unequal treaty in 1853 by threat of force, began to have an eye on Korea and China. At that time, due to the Civil War the United States was behind Great Britain and France, her rivals, in its aggressive undertakings in the Far East. But the United States worked diligently to catch up with others. In August 1866, shortly after the Civil War, the U.S. armed ship "General Sherman" illegally sailed up the Daidong River as far as the neighbourhood of Pyongyang. Outwardly they were for "peaceful trade."

However, when the Korean court lodged a strong protest against their illegal intrusion and rejected their demands, the invaders revealed their true nature. They robbed and violated the people. The enraged people of Pyongyang and its vicinity adopted a fire attack to burn the pirate ship. The "General Sherman" with its crew and all sank to the bottom of the Daidong River.

Thus the United States took the lead among the Western capitalist countries in its aggressive designs on Korea. And for one hundred years since then it has been, as it is today, the irreconcilable enemy of the Korean people.

Meanwhile, in September of the same year, a French fleet of Napoleon III invaded Kanghwa Island, the biggest and most important island on the sea off Seoul, the capital of Korea. They did this in retaliation for the French missionaries who were punished by the Korean government for unauthorized religious activity in Korea.



The U.S. man-of-war "Colorado" and its crew who invaded Korea in 1871

The American invaders were repulsed by the Korean people at Kwangsungjin on Kanghwa Island near Seoul in 1871

The French minister to China stated that they would "see the last of the Korean kingdom... and bring order, justice, and prosperity to Korea." He ordered the French Eastern fleet of six warships to proceed to Korea and conquer it. The French force consisted of hundreds of marines.

The Korean people who valued independence put up a heroic struggle; no threat and new weapons were to frighten them. Fierce battles lasted several months. In the end, the French aggressors having sustained an ignominious defeat withdrew from Korea.

Meanwhile, in March 1871, the U.S. aggressors threatened the Korean government with war unless Korea agreed to pay reparations for the "General Sherman" and conclude an unequal "commercial treaty." When the Korean court refused it, in May of that year, at the order of Low, the U.S. minister to China, Rodgers, the commander of the U.S. Far Eastern fleet, formed an expeditionary squadron of five warships having more than 80 guns and a crew of 1,230 and occupied Kanghwa Island, from where the invaders started military operations. Seoul was their next target. However, the enemy suffered another great defeat at the hands of the heroic Korean garrison. It was true that the strength of our army was augmented more than what it was five years ago. But more important was the fact that the patriotic spirit of the Korean people soared incomparably. The people in various parts of the country organized themselves into armed units and rushed to fight the enemy. The war lasted for about two months. Now the Americans having been driven into a tight corner suffered one setback after another. In the end, the American invaders had no choice but to withdraw from Korea.

The Korean people safeguarded the independence and honour of the country. The victory of the Korean people in this struggle exerted a great influence on the people of the Asian countries fighting against the aggression of the Western capitalist powers at that time.

At a time when the Korean people fought the aggression of the Western capitalist powers, the Japanese militarists schemed to hit Korea.

In Japan, with the bourgeois reform of 1868, the emperor system came into being but still the political and economic foundation of the emperor was very weak. On the other hand, it had to cope with the Japanese people who waged a fierce struggle for democracy, then there was the mounting discontent among the fallen shogunates clans. This created a political crisis. The new regime of Japan decided to choose overseas expansion in its attempt to allay such internal contradictions. Thus, from the early days, Japan's

capitalism assumed the aggressive nature of militaristic, feudal imperialism.

The American ruling circles had been hand in glove with Japan; and Japan, on its part, backed by the United States started aggression on her neighbouring countries. Japan tussled with czarist Russia over the Sakhalin question in the north, while it seized the Loochoo Islands from China and invaded the Chinese territory of Taiwan in 1874.

In all these aggressive acts of Japan, one should not lose sight of the fact that every act of aggression was committed on the direct or indirect instructions and with the assistance of U.S. diplomats in Japan and the American advisors to the Japanese foreign ministry.

The U.S. aggressors, after having failed in their attempt to conquer Korea, instigated Japan to invade Korea.

The Japanese government pleading the peaceful restoration of diplomatic relations, dispatched spies to Korea on many occasions to get intelligence information. Then in 1875, Japan sent the warship "Unyo" to the coast of Korea to stage provocations. When the Japanese warship reached the coast of Kanghwa Island and headed for the capital, our coastal garrison opened fire on the enemy. Subsequently, in early 1876, Japan sent a large force to occupy Kanghwa Island, intimidated the feudal rulers of Korea, and wrested the unequal "Kanghwa treaty" from the Korean government.

This treaty "recognized" free trade for Japan at Korean ports and extraterritoriality of the Japanese in open ports. This treaty was such an aggressive treaty as the one imposed upon Japan itself by the Western capitalist powers. In its invasion of Korea, Japan employed the same method as that the United States had done against Japan in 1853.

As Japan established the aggressive trade relations with Korea and began to perpetrate its economic aggression and plunder of Korea, the U.S. aggressors, disguising themselves as friends of the Korean government, concluded an unequal, aggressive "commercial treaty" with it in 1882.

Thus Korea came to face the crisis of being reduced to a colony of the capitalist powers including the United States and Japan. Merchants, spies, and profiteers from various countries came to Korea to rob the country of its resources and exploit the people.

Under such situation, it was inevitable for the Korean people to intensify their struggle against the aggressors. The Korean people also fought against the feudal rulers of Korea who opened the door for the foreign aggressive forces.

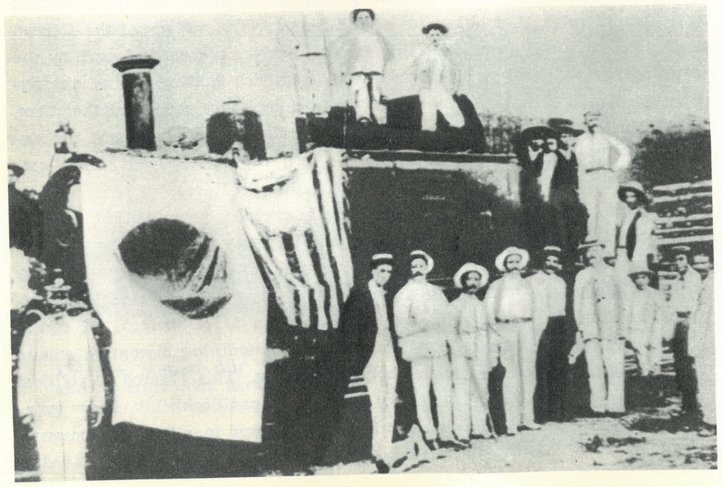
One of such struggles was the army revolt which took place in Seoul in the summer of 1882. At that time, the feudal rulers of Korea yielded to pressure of the Japanese aggressors. Under the pretext of modernizing the army, they bought old weapons from Japan and called in the Japanese army to form a new army and trained it, while treating the veteran soldiers with discrimination. This led to the army revolt in Seoul. The soldiers who rose up in the revolt, joining forces with the poor of Seoul, attacked the Palace, liquidated the ministers and bureaucrats, who brought in the Japanese aggressors to Korea, and stormed the Japanese legation.

Thus the feudal regime was overthrown and severe blows were dealt to the Japanese aggressors. However, the army revolt was put down by the sinister plot woven by some flunkeyist elements in the Palace.

Though the army revolt ended in failure, the spirit of the Korean people against aggression and feudalism mounted rapidly.

The Korean people's struggle against the alien aggressors intensifying in parallel with the one against feudal rulers became a nation-wide fight.

The U.S. that wrung a concession for the construction of the Seoul-Inchon railway line from the feudal government of Korea in March 1896 gave the right to the Japanese imperialists in September 1898 to help the latter occupy Korea



PEASANTS GO TO VACATION

AFTER harvest every year, a great number of peasants go to the state-run rest homes in various parts of the country to spend their vacations.

The peasants can spend their vacations at rest homes in other seasons, too. In winter, the slack season in farming, however, greater numbers of them go to the rest homes.

This winter, too, the Jooeul Rest Home, one of the famous hot springs, and rest homes built in scenic spots of the country opened for the peasant vacationers, who enjoy a pleasant vacation for 12 days at the expense of the state. The Government pays everything—lodging, food, and even railway fares.

The rest homes are furnished with various kinds of facilities for the enjoyment of vacationers— sports, reading, dancing, chess, etc.

While they are there, they visit nearby factories, scenic spots, and places of historical interest. They also exchange their farming experiences with each other.

In recent years, the number of peasant vacationers kept increasing. In 1965 the number was more than 4 times as compared with 1962.

The state organizes and finances sightseeing trips for those peasants who cannot go to the rest homes. Some sightseeing trips are sponsored by co-op farms paying all the expenses.

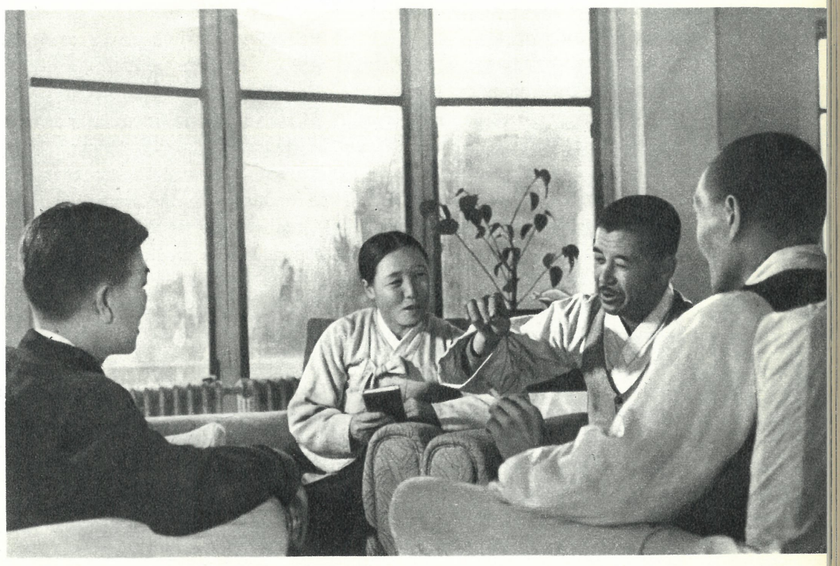
They visit Pyongyang and other principal cities, factories, enterprises, scenic spots, places of historical interest, and cultural establishments.

The vacation season for the peasants extends from late October to March next year.

Co-op farmers deeply inspired by great solicitude of the state make preparations for the coming year's farming all the more enthusiastically.

Part of the Woosanjang Rest Home in the northwest region of Korea

In the lounge peasants from various co-op farms exchange sometimes their experiences (at the Woosanjang Rest Home)



WINTER SPORTS

KANG CHUL KOO

IN our country sports and physical culture are the concern of the entire nation and the whole country takes part in them in all seasons of the year.

Of the winter sports skiing and skating are most popular. In winter time big rivers and lakes become fine skating rinks, and mountains and valleys excellent ski-runs.

The winter sports season begins in November in northern provinces of Hamkyung and Ryanggang but somewhat later in Pyongyang and its neighbouring districts and North and South Hwanghai Provinces in late December. The best of all the skiing and skating grounds in the country are those under the Winter Sports Association.

The skiing ground in the Samjiyun Lake area at the foot of Mt. Baikdoo (2,744 metres above sea level) is one of them. It covers an area of 12 square kilometres with the highest point reaching 1,400 metres. There are lounges, hotels, and restaurants for the ski fans. Often the national skiing meets are held here, and there will be one this year too.

Famous skiing grounds are also in Rangrim, Jangjin, Urang, Kanggye, and Sambang. The last mentioned Sambang in the central part of Korea on the eastern coast is also known for its medicinal water.

Snow is over two metres thick on all the skiing grounds throughout the season.

There are far more skating rinks than ski-runs. Pyongyang alone has over 20 skating rinks on the Daidong and Botong rivers. Boojun and Jangjin are the most favourite skating rinks.

Every winter the ski and skating associations designate the training places for their membership and hold special training courses. This season too there have been several such courses. Most of the members are students, then workers and peasants.

The factory trade unions ensure workers who are members of the ski and skating associations fifteen days a year for learning skiing and skating. This is done in a sort of vacation.

Last year the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent many ski fans from factories to Samjiyun Lake. There will be more this year.

Physical guidance groups do their utmost in their efforts to encourage non-members to participate in winter sports and improve their skills. From November to March ski-runs and skating rinks are crowded. Then thousands of people visit every day

the skating rinks on the Botong River in Pyongyang. The skating rinks are well kept. The keepers of the skating rink pour water and smoothen it during the night. All these facilities are at the disposal of the skaters free.

Some skating rinks have lights for evening skaters. The national skiing and skating meets provoke a great joy among the amateurs. For those meets preliminary matches are held in provinces in which tens of thousands take part. These are held in groups—junior middle, technical, secondary schools, and the college, then workers and office employees. Champions also compete. Except the college and champions groups all matches are arranged between the provinces.

An ice-hockey game is on

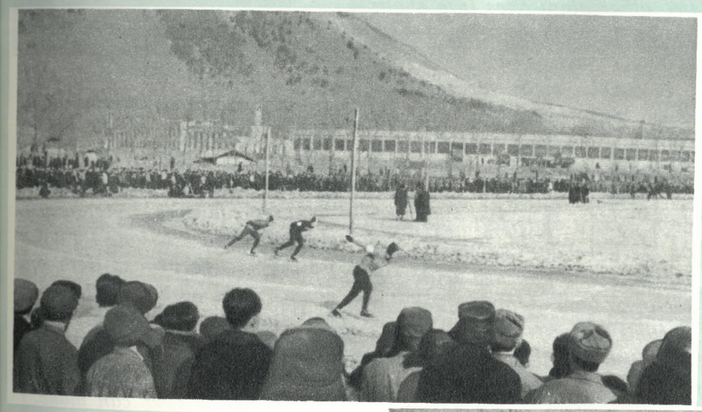
At these meets one can show what one has accomplished during the year and new talents are found.

Our women skating champions Kim Song Soon and Han Pil Hwa were "found" at these students' skating meets. Han Pil Hwa won the second place in the 3,000 metre event in the 1964 Winter Olympic Speed-skating Contest. And Kim Song Soon won the 1,500 metre event and came in second in the 1,000 metre event at the 1966 World Women's Speed-skating Championships. In the total points she was placed second.

With the development of winter sports on a mass scale there has been a remarkable advance in these fields.

In addition to skiing and skating, hunting is a favourite winter sports. Most of hunters take skis with them. Many rare animals are caught in the northern regions of the country.

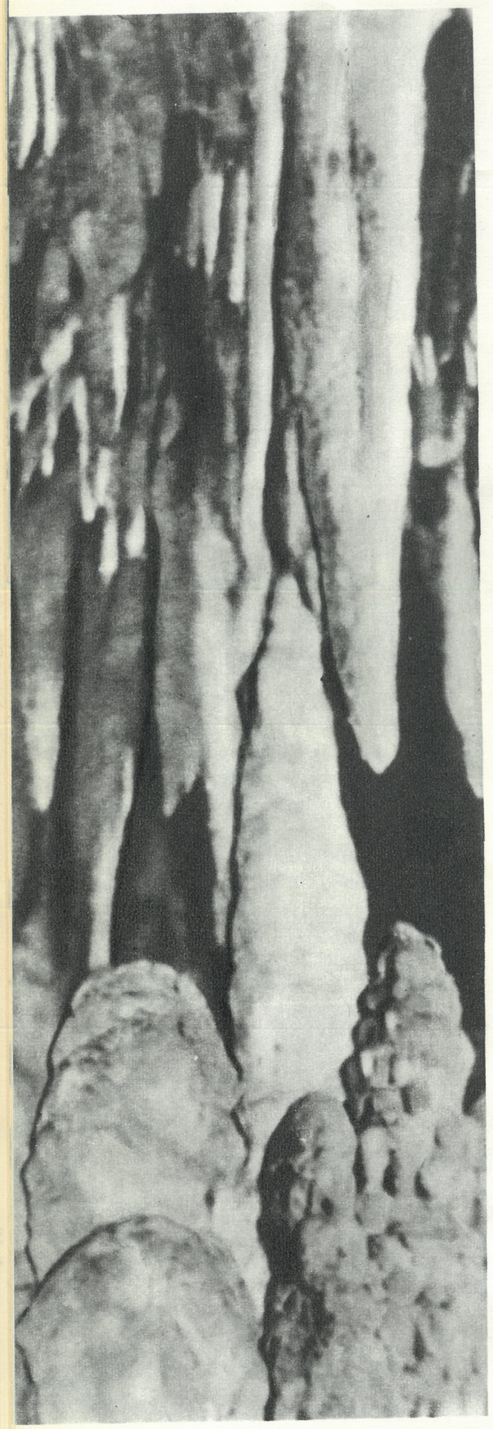
Besides, there are popular winter sports like group running exercises and women's seasawing.



The annual national skating championships in Kanggye

→ On the Botong River, Pyongyang

Baikryung Grottoes



THE Baikryung Grottoes in North Pyungan Province in the northwestern part of Korea are very famous.

So far the grottoes have been explored about two kilometres long and 14 small branch grottoes located also. Not all the branch grottoes have been investigated yet, however.

There stand big stalagmites at the entrance like sentries. Since they look like mammoths, this grotto is called the "Mammoth Grotto." Near to the mammoth-like stalagmites stand two other giant ones in a shape of marble columns. The height is about 5 metres each.

A twelve-metre descent by rope will bring one to the "Mohum (Adventure) Grotto," the biggest and grandest one. The ceiling is nearly 30 metres high. And a waterfall "gurgles" on the left side. The ceiling and the floor are adorned with stalactites and stalagmites of various figures.

A little further from there is a flat land, the length, height, and width of which are 72, 14, and 10 metres respectively. In a corner of the grotto exists a narrow crack through which a man can pass. Indeed a magnificent view unfurls on the other side of the crack—many columns of milky stalactite hanging down from the ceiling presenting a picture of many big rushing waterfalls, silent waterfalls.

The next is the "Children's Palace," on whose floor are numerous curiously shaped stalagmites reminding one of groups of children dancing and playing together. And the stalactites hanging from the ceiling, tinged with white and light-yellow, droop like chandeliers illuminating the playground.

Passing a few more caves, the way leads to the "Keumgang (diamond) Grotto," which is named after the famous Keumgang Mountain and one of the most beautiful, and mysterious places in the grottoes.

There is a branch grotto, 400 metres in length and named the "Labyrinth Cave," where multitudes of large and small stalagmites and stalactites of different designs and shapes give a picture of universe itself with its thousand and one "animals," "plants," "flowers," etc. Particularly, the "Stone Flower Palace" is gorgeous. Here one cannot help admiring the creative power of Nature. Every stone flower is so beautiful and fresh-looking, far better than human hands ever can make.

Another branch grotto "Sanhai" (mountains and seas) is also about 400 metres in length where are caves named the "Bat," the "Punch Bowl," etc.

In the "Piano Grotto" there are many thin stalagmites, each of which gives out a different tune when tapped with a stick.

The Baikryung Grottoes, a subterranean scenic place, are frequented by many visitors.

Stalactite

Korean traditional painting "Revenge" (1966) by Choi Bok Shik

Korean traditional painting "Enlistment" (1966) by Jo Bok Chool

Amateur Art Exhibition

Last year an amateur art exhibition was held in Pyongyang. All the works displayed were those done by talented amateur painters—workers, peasants, students, and office employees.

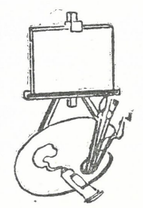
On display were Korean and oil paintings, woodcuts, sculptures, art goods, industrial arts, and graphic arts, altogether a few hundred. All the works on display were those selected from the works submitted from all parts of the country.

A wide variety of themes and high ideological and artistic contents characterized the works.

Of the Korean paintings, "Morning" by Kim Sung Hye, a worker at the Bongoong Chemical Factory, showed with delicate lines and clear colours a woman in the bright morning.

Soonchun Fertilizer Factory's worker Moon In Keun's "In the Park" gave a vivid portrayal of children wrestling, their happy life.

Among the oil paintings particularly excellent were Ri In's "Brother and Sister", projecting members of the children corps in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle; "Molten Iron Flows" by Kang Moon Hyung, worker at the Kangsun Steel Works, which showed the struggle of the smelters; and "The Last Telegram" on the heroic coastal artillery during the Patriotic War of Liberation, by Choi Jai Ik, a student at the Yunan Agricultural School. All the oil paintings were of new themes reflecting the pulse of the times.



Then a sculpture "Silk Island," a woodcut "Lineman's Wife," an art work "Peony," and a water-colour "First School Day" won admiration of the visitors.

KOREA'S LOCATION AND AREA

KOREA is a peninsula on the eastern part of the Asian Continent, stretching from north to south toward Japan. The territory of Korea covers the peninsula and some 3,300 islands. In the north the Amrok and Dooman Rivers separate the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the Chinese People's Republic and in the northeastern part the lower reaches of the Dooman River from the Soviet Union. In the south across the Korean Straits Korea faces Kyushu of Japan while it faces Japan in the east across the East Sea and in the west the Chinese People's Republic across the West Sea. Korea extends from lat. 43°00′36″ N. to 33°06′40″ N. and from long. 124°11′00″ E. to 131°51′20″ E.

Korea is in the temperate zone and its climate is equable and salubrious. Its four seasons are pronounced.

The total area is 220,791 square kilometres.

The peninsula is 840 kilometres long and 354 kilometres at the widest point.

Korea is richly endowed with natural resources.

Stamps of KOREA

FISHES

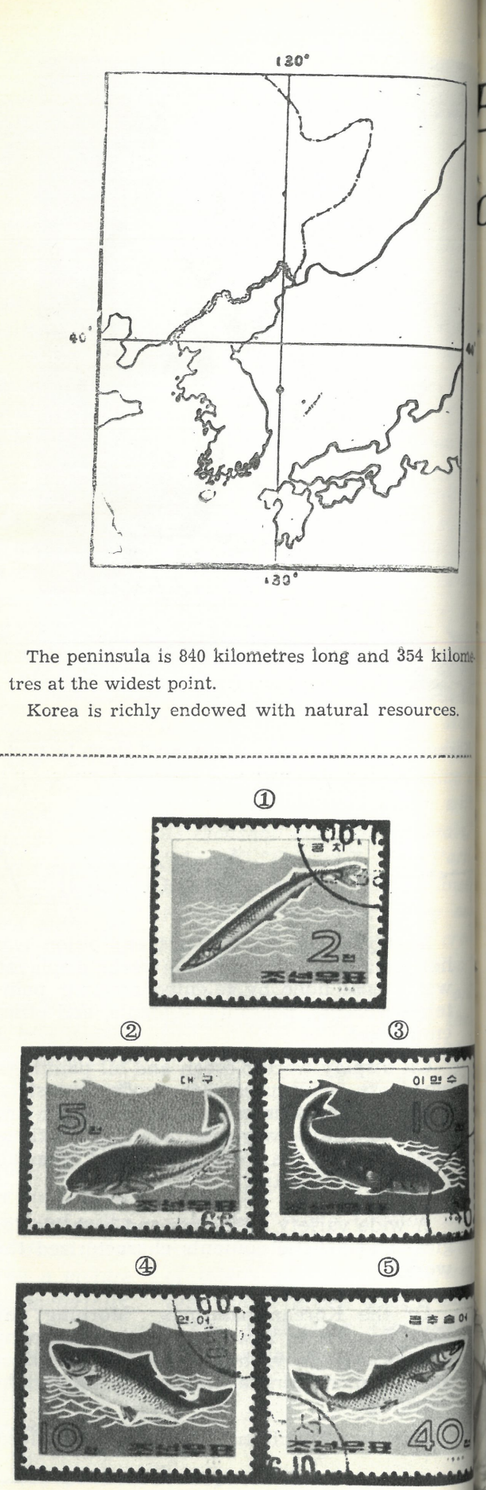
Surrounded by seas on three sides, Korea has abundant marine resources. Especially, the East Sea where the warm and cold currents meet attracts both arctic and subtropical fishes. There are some 650 kinds of marine products in Korea, of which 530 kinds are found in the sea. Korea's major marine products are numbered over 120 kinds.

Recently the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has issued a set of five stamps on fishes.

Stamp 1, 2 *jun*, snipe-fish.
Stamp 2, 5 *jun*, codfish.
Stamp 3, 10 *jun*, lockington.
Stamp 4, 10 *jun*, salmon.
Stamp 5, 40 *jun*, trout.

These stamps measure 24×33 mm. Multi-colour. Offset.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤



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